MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME II　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1917　NUMBER 2

Contents

Editorial paragraphs 29

Special Articles

"Japping" American Opinion .....Gardner L. Harding 35

American Relations with China...Rev. A. P. Parker, D.D. 36

The Moral Attrition of Germany 38

Hangchow—and Publicity for China .....J. B. P. 39

News Summary of the Week 41

Men and Events 42

Women's Work 48

Far Eastern Press Opinion..... 48

What They Say About Millard's Review 50

Finance and Commerce

The Straw Braid Industry in Shantung 52

Books and Publications

The Anglo-American Idea 55

WITH the entry of China into the war, there is a growing feeling in the country that Japan should make its point of view as regards the future of Tsingtao a little clearer. We presume it may be taken for granted at this stage that, whatever else happens, Tsingtao will not again fall into German hands. Indeed, with Japan firmly intrenched at the former Russian stronghold of Port Arthur and the neighboring commercial port of Dairen, and in possession of the former German base at Tsingtao and showing no great inclination to get out, it is interesting to speculate as to what was the occasion for the recent statement in one of the principal French newspapers to the effect that Japan was only seeking commercial development and not political power in Indo-China. Whatever "deal" the French Government wishes to make with Japan—even, if it chooses, to hand over the country, political power and all, to Japan —is, of course, a matter between themselves. It is merely mentioned in this connection as evidence of a certain Japanese tendency of which Americans should not lose sight.

THE initial shot in the Chinese argument on the Tsingtao question as it stands at present has been fired in the newly established Peking Evening Times (printed in English, but under Chinese auspices) which remarks editorially that as a sequel to China's declaration of war, the Sino-German Treaty has been revoked, (and with it Germany's rights in Shantung province) and in these circumstances, Germany's rights, to which Japan was to succeed after the war, have been recovered by China. After pointing out that this is only the natural outcome of China's declaration of war against Germany, and parenthetically observing that because the Terauchi Cabinet has been in sympathy with China's policy of participating in the war (even urging the Chinese Government to pursue that policy) Japan would not be justified in entering a protest in this connection, that journal argues that Japan has, therefore, to choose between the abandonment of her claims to Tsingtao or the opening of negotiations afresh with China on the matter, and that her claim to possess herself of the territory without taking this necessary procedure would provoke as much opposition from the other Powers as the claim of Holland to hold the German concessions in Tientsin and Hankow on the score that she represented the German interests in China. The journal then advises the Chinese Government to ask Japan when she is going to withdraw her troops from Tsingtao. In default of any satisfactory answer from Japan, the paper urges the Chinese Government to lodge a strong protest. It believes that the Powers, who accorded the Chinese people the respect and consideration properly due to a great nation on the occasion of China's

declaration of war, would surely side with China in connection with any controversy which might arise with Japan.

SHOULD the Chinese Government make a formal request for transfer of the Kiaochow district (Tsingtao) the Japanese Government would probably refer the former to the Treaty signed at Peking, May 25th, 1915 (forced on China at an opportune moment), the first paragraph of which provides: "The Chinese Government engages to recognize all matters that may be agreed upon between the Japanese Government and the German Government respecting the disposition of all the rights, interests and concessions, which in virtue of treaties or otherwise, Germany possesses vis-a-vis China in relation to the province of Shantung." The bone of contention in the above paragraph will naturally be the phrase "in virtue of treaties or otherwise." The Chinese can claim that as war has been declared, all Treaties with Germany have lapsed and therefore Tsingtao should he handed back to China. It is at this point that the financial part of the transaction—if it ever comes to a transaction—will come into play. Japan will have quite a handsome-sized bill of expenses of occupation, upkeep, and what-not, to present, and to be paid for, as the price of a nominal restoration.

WHATEVER action may eventually be taken, Japan will naturally fight for predominance, and will make her terms as hard as she can without wounding Chinese sensibilities too much. Japan in any event may be expected to insist on a Concession in the most advantageous part of the town, either adjoining, or including, the harbor and railway terminals. With this point of vantage the Japanese will not need to care very much as to what the status of the rest of the town will be. That too "strong" a policy vis-a-vis the Chinese on the part of Japan does not pay is shown by the notes in our financial columns to the effect that many lines of Shantung produce have been deflected from Tsingtao to the purely Chinese port of Chefoo. By retaining her hold on the railway and port facilities Japan doubtless figures on overcoming the tendency there has been virtually to boycott Tsingtau. And even though in spite of all that Japan may do to attract trade to Tsingtao, the predominance of Chefoo should tend to become permanent, the Japanese have Article 2 of the above mentioned Treaty to fall back on, which provides: "The Chinese Government engage that in case they undertake the construction of a railway connecting Chefoo or Lungkou with the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, they shall, in the event of Germany's surrendering her right of providing capital for the Chefoo-Weihsien railway line, enter into negotiations with Japanese capitalists for the purpose of financing the said undertaking." Although the hold on Chefoo, provided by this Treaty, is not a particularly strong one, it will doubtless be sufficient to ensure that if the trade must go through Chefoo, it shall, nevertheless, be fairly under Japanese control.

THE news from Peking clearly indicates that President Feng is using his official and personal influence to prevent a clash of arms between the North and South. His argument is that whatever steps may be taken in the formation of a permanent government for China the right of the people to express themselves on the subject should not be ignored. While the President is no doubt in a position to appreciate that the people generally have not been educated to decide intelligently, yet there are the provincial assemblies, which are representative bodies in the provinces, and which could be entrusted with the power to elect delegates to a constitutional convention to be convened at Peking to frame a permanent constitution. In that way a constitution could be framed by a representative body of men known to the provincial assemblies and less likely to prove disappointing. At least President Feng appears anxious not to begin his Presidency by any seemingly arbitrary act, and he should be supported by all whose first consideration is the substantial welfare of China. The Chinese have long been credited with possessing the real genius for compromise, and as questions of state are invariably adjusted by compromise, the political party or section refusing to agree to such a principle will not deserve support. The native and foreign business man desires the escape of China from the calamitous results sure to follow warring factions. The leaders North and South will be held responsible for the failure of the President's patriotic plan to put aside the sword and settle all differences in the Council room in order that China may have peace and friendship among her own people.

THE virulence of the outburst on the part of the Japanese press against America's embargo on steel seems to have run its course, and one journal at least, the Yomiuri, has adopted a saner view. It will not be out of place here to reiterate what ought to be clear to the Japanese nation as whole, namely that as the one nation among the Allies that has received the greatest proportional benefit from the war and has made the least sacrifices, Japan can hardly expect to be listened to with a great deal of sympathy when she raises a hue and cry with a view to securing raw materials for her private industries which are urgently required by the nations bearing the brunt of the war. The position is succinctly put by the editor of the Japan Chronicle: "No doubt if Japan could see her way to placing a part of her shipping at the disposal of the Allies, the embargo would be

relaxed, not by way of rewarding Japan, but in a acknowledgment of the fact that she was pooling her shipping resources with those of her Allies, and therefore in the common interest must be assisted with raw materials."

SENSITIVENESS to an unusual degree has been reflected in the columns of the Japanese press during recent months. America has entered the War to a finish, and whether Japan's industry is adversely effected by a mere detail in the measures taken to prosecute the war is really a matter of small consequence. It is the same sort of sensitiveness that was displayed several months ago when America sent the Note to China on the necessity for maintaining internal peace. There was an unfortunate garbling of the telegraphic news of the event at the time, but the fact remains that what the Japanese objected to was that America chose to give its advice independently of Japan. In every sense the Note was proper, and it was also timely. It is much to be regretted that the other Allied nations could not see their way to give their practical support to the Note, as in all probability much of the threatened trouble in China would have been avoided had they done so. In any event the American government would have done better by refusing to make even the semblance of an explanation, and to have stood solidly upon its right to submit to a friendly Power the advice that peace promoted the prosperity of a people and that civil strife did not. Such was the advice in the Note; nothing more and nothing less. It would appear that Japan is ambitious to become the guardian of China, and the names of her bondsmen have been hinted at, but not yet fully disclosed. The best move China can make is to pull herself together and administer her own affairs. She has only recently been addressed by the allied Powers and America as a "Great Nation," and a great nation has no need of a guardian.

THE action of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Nanking, and the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, in recommending to the Department of Commerce at Peking that the Austrian boats recently taken over by China, be placed in service under the Chinese flag in the transport of Chinese products to other countries and the products of other countries to China is an excellent indication of China's new national feeling that has come about with her entrance into the war. That this action will be welcomed by America, England, France, and the other Allies, goes without saying. That, China may use these boats as the basis of a Chinese merchant marine will also be welcomed by her allies, America already having stated in recent communications on this subject to the American officials in China that the American Shipping Board was satisfied that China would put these boats in service where they would do the most good in the prosecution of the war. Certainly the transportation of China's products to the allied ports is a service in the prosecution of the war, and a very necessary one.

IN this connection it is timely to print here a letter recently received from Mr. Samuel Cochran of Huaiyuan, China, which reads as follows: "I have just been reading your editorial query on 'What Can China Do to Help the Allies?' It has put into a more prominent place in my mind the thought that has been present for some weeks—that China could and ought, with the help of foreign capital and technical skill. greatly to increase her ship building industry, It is of course well known that ships are constantly being launched and equipped on this coast. China has the ores, the fuel, and an unlimited supply of labor which readily lends itself to technical instruction. Is it out of the question to think that millions of tons could be launched annually, where now there are tens of thousands? At a time when the whole issue of the war may hang on this one feature of the struggle, it is surprising that this matter has apparently had no consideration."

THIS subject has had the attention of the REVIEW. In our issue of July 7 the shipbuilding possibilities of China were pointed out, showing the supplies of timber, trained labor, and the shipbuilding yards already in operation at Shanghai and other ports. One very important fact is that there are now almost unlimited supplies of teak-wood in the markets of the Orient and the further fact that owing to the closing of European markets the price of this wood, considered the best for ship-building purposes, is now lower than for several years. Iron, another important element in ship construction, is now mined in China annually to the amount of about 600,000 tons. There is said to be at least 50,000,000 tons available in the fields of the Han Yeh Ping Iron and Coal Company alone in the province of Hupeh. Manganese is also said to abound in that province. Most of China's iron is now going to Japan, and at prices about one-fourth of those prevailing in other parts of the world. Of coal, China also has practically unlimited supplies, the output in 1914 alone being more than six million tons.

ANOTHER element at once suggests itself in respect to China developing her shipbuilding interests: China is rapidly becoming one of the greatest producers of raw products in the world, and on the other hand is also rapidly

developing her manufacturing interests. China should look to the future and see that she is not placed at the mercy of the shipping interests of other nations. It was shown in our issue of last week how Japan through the use of her near-monopoly of Pacific shipping, is attempting to eliminate all other nationals from trading in China and attempting to place herself in the position of being China's only customer.

AS to the operation of her boats, China will, naturally, follow the example of her near neighbor and employ foreign navigators until such time that she has mastered the principles. Chinese might well take heart from a picturesque statement of Captain Robert Dollar, one of the Pacific's foremost shipping men, made at a recent gathering of Americans and Chinese in Shanghai, that "with existing freight rates and the great scarcity of ships, any fool can make money in the shipping business these days." It is a fact that the actual work of operating ships all over the world for years has been done by Chinese. This has been notably true of British and American shipping. In a larger sense, entrance into the war offers to China a unique opportunity for the development of her own resources, and the consolidation of her nationality. She has the example of every nation in the world that suddenly has been thrown on its own resources largely on account of the cutting off of communications with other nations. Before the war, America and England were dependent upon Germany for supplies of dyes and chemicals. Now these things are either being produced at home or substitutes have been found. Germany depended upon Great Britain for her rubber; now she is using substitutes. She depended upon Chili for nitrogen to fertilize her soil; now she produces it from the air. Also Japan is now herself producing many articles for which she was previously dependent upon America and other countries. Regardless of how Russia emerges from the present struggle, it is almost safe to say that she never again will depend upon the Germans to conduct all the banking and other important internal affairs of her country. England is planting a million acres in wheat and other food stuffs this year. America will never again rely upon other nations to do most of her shipping or allow them to control her foreign commerce.

THAT China sees the possibility of development that the war affords is shown in the action of the Department of Commerce in recommending to the various Chinese Chambers of Commerce that they begin a serious study of the development of Chinese commerce and industry. A recent comment on this general subject from the New York Annalist is timely:

What is often overlooked is that the war has resulted in the discovery of new stocks of raw materials, particularly in the field of minerals; in the tremendous development of substitutes; in the elimination of much of the highly discreditable waste of the age before 1914; in the cultivation of hitherto waste lands; in the compulsion of nations far from self-sustaining economically to develop a well-rounded agricultural and industrial life and in general to cultivate the possible sources of production to a much higher degree than was necessary or profitable in the easy years when commerce was universal and industry had to meet only the constructive demands of peace.

The world has found some substitutes for commodities which cannot be produced in wartime, or, more accurately, certain countries have found substitutes for commodities from which the war has cut them off. This process naturally has been most marked in Germany, shut off by blockade from her former imports, and in other countries in the case of chemicals of which Germany formerly had a monopoly.

Other nations have developed supplies of raw material which were not economically profitable under conditions prevailing before the war, but which have now become highly valuable on account of the demand for increased production or the impossibility of access to the former source of supply. And metallurgical, and botanical exporation has been stimulated to such an extent that in regions economically undeveloped new deposits of coal and other minerals have been discovered that may be of great value in prolonging the possibility of dependence on these materials.

Still more encouraging as a factor in delaying the ultimate world shortage of coal and iron are the huge and little-known deposits in China. Here the work of actual examination and investigation has hardly begun, but in the last year or two has been pushed much further than formerly. Most of the work of development is being done by the Japanese, who expect to push the output of a single iron mine (the Tayeh) from 600,000 tons yearly at present to 1,500,000 tons in 1920. The Japanese Government is building iron and steel foundries in China and its nationals are doing everything possible to develop China's mineral wealth.

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THOMAS F. MILLARD, Editor — J. B. POWELL, Assistant Editor

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

And recent news from the Philippines indicates that the United States is about to receive an accession in mineral wealth of considerable value. Not much more than vague advance rumors have come of the new oil fields in Luzon, but these rumors appear to have sufficient backing to make it possible that a great oil industry may soon he added to the other forms of wealth which the United States acquired with the islands and has hardly more than begun to develop.

BARON Shibusawa is reported in the Japanese press to have sent a long telegram to Judge Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, with a view to securing the assistance of the latter's influence in relieving the Japanese shipbuilders of their difficulties in getting a supply of steel materials. The telegram said (in part):

"Deep anxiety as to the economic future of Japan impels me to call your attention to the fact that Japanese shipbuilders have been placed in a predicament because of the ban on the exportation of steel and iron materials. Our shipbuilders and intelligent Japanese have no desire to criticize the policy of your government as unfair or discriminatory. We fully recognize that the object of the American Government is merely to see that the great needs of the war are first satisfied. We only regret that this American policy has inadvertently caused serious suffering to our shipbuilders, who are dependent upon imported steel materials. What our shipbuilders are especially worrying about is their fear that they may not be able to secure the steel materials for which orders had previously been placed. As such is the situation here, I wish that you would use your powerful influence in an endeavor to secure a solution of this difficult problem. In addition I authorize you to use this telegram in any way which you consider a proper one."

According to last accounts from America Judge Gary is by this time enjoying his vacation in Alaska, but it is interesting to recall that Judge Gary was a visitor to Japan about a year ago and was entertained very lavishly by leading Japanese — particularly by Baron Shibusawa. Judge Gary was so captivated by his visit that he gave a very warm tribute to the Japanese and gave strong support to the Japanese point of view. His remarks called forth a vigorous protest from American journalists generally. It was freely remarked at the time that Mr. Gary had closed some large steel contracts, and it is quite possible that the Baron's plea to the Judge will be understood between them to refer particularly to steel ordered under contracts closed on the occasion of the visit.

WILLIAM Jennings Bryan, thrice defeated candidate for the Presidency of the United States and Secretary of State for the greater part of President Wilson's first term, has come out in a speech for war against Germany to a finish. He said, among other things, that any dissension among Americans as to the prosecution of the war would have a tendency to prolong it and make it more costly in men and money; that the more anyone favored peace, the more loyally should he support the Government as the only means to hasten peace; and that there could be but one end to the war, namely the overthrow of Germany. The significance of Bryan's conversion can scarcely be over-estimated. He has been one of America's most pronounced "pacifists," his disagreement with Wilson and his consequent retirement from the Secretaryship having been based on his view that Wilson's stand against Germany was too pronounced and one calculated to bring on the war. In the meantime Bryan had, with a nice sense of propriety, maintained a complete silence. Now, however, it may be taken for granted that the "silver-tongued" orator, will be heard from frequently and with telling effect. Bryan has an immense following, particularly among the solid, well-to-do farmers and business men of the Western and Southern states, and, taking their cue from him, they will undoubtedly support the Government in a strong war policy with a greater zeal than they had hitherto displayed. Bryan, it may be interesting to recall, made a trip to the Far East about a decade ago, and, on his return to America when relating his experiences in Japan, displayed the gift of humor for which he is noted. In providing his wardrobe for the visit he had overlooked the Japanese custom of taking off one's shoes. So he had to endure the "shame" of walking through the sacred shrines arm in arm with some of Japan's high dignitaries with a big toe sticking out through a hole in his socks.

IF the price of silver continues to rise we may hear more of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one (or some other ratio,) on which issue (in promulgating which he made his famous speech on "crucifying with a cross of gold") Bryan in 1896 received a popular vote of more than six and a half million, which was roughly a million more votes than any successful candidate had received up until that time. It was during that campaign that his opponents harped on "the intrinsic value of gold," a point on which foreigners in China who are receiving their salaries on a gold basis could make some interesting observations. Whether it is best that the money of a country is on a gold basis or a silver basis seems to depend more on conditions for the time being obtaining than on the system of coinage. At the present time, for instance, China or Mexico on a silver basis are in an enviable position compared with such gold standard countries as Russia and Austria. The rouble, on a gold basis and usually worth a Mexican dollar or more, can now be bought for twenty cents Mex. The end of the war will find the European nations in the midst of such a financial muddle that they will gladly follow the

teachings of any financial prophet who can show them the way out. It is by no means an impossibility that silver will be allotted a much more important role in the financial systems of the world than it has enjoyed during the past quarter or half a century. There is nothing inherently wrong with putting all countries on a silver basis, although such a radical step is not likely to be taken. The fact that has always to be borne in mind is that actual, developed and productive wealth, whether in the form of gold or silver, wheat fields or factories, is the important factor in any country's finances, and these are valuable in proportion to the demand for them. With these as a foundation, promises to pay—paper currency—may be issued and will be accepted at their face value so long as the world has full confidence in the ability of the country to meet a demand for payment when called on. When that confidence once is lost, the mere circumstance that gold or silver or any other commodity is the basis becomes of minor importance.

ONE of Mark Twain's most famous sayings is: "Blessed is the man that blows his own horn lest it be not blowed." That the thing can be overdone goes without saying, as evidence of which may be cited the political press propaganda of Japan in America, which has of late become so pronounced that America's leading writers are taking good care to see that the American public shall be informed of what is going on, although, as intimated in the article "'Japping' American Opinion," by Gardner L. Harding, it seems to be a fairly difficult job to get the American public (which has only a hazy idea of the Japanese nation at best) to realize what the Japanese Government is doing. But there is one phase of Japan's publicity campaign that can be imitated by the Chinese with great profit and that is in the direction of advertising its attractions both for the tourist and for the business man—a point brought out in the article "Publicity for China" printed in another column.

IN Japan every man, woman and child along the lines of communication usually frequented by the stranger within the gates is schooled in the gentle art of getting the foreign visitor's interest and, incidentally, his money. So much attention is paid to this point that when Japan reaches the Correspondence School stage one may confidently look to see a course established to teach the art in its most approved form. Societies, both official and unofficial, have been formed not only to "boost" Japan's attractions abroad, but to see that the visitor when he arrives shall stay as long as possible and particularly that he shall be encouraged to spend freely of his money. He will find, for instance, that the printed tariff for taking a pony ride to the mountains is double that for a native. When one asks one learns that "Foreigners are heavier." However, this is merely by the way. The point that we wish to make is that China is doing nothing worthy the name in the direction of advertising her attractions, and only a very, very small beginning has been made by the Chinese in catering to the tourists when they do come. China has more genuine interest for the Westerner, both from a tourist and a business point of view than Japan has. The reason why Japan has loomed up so largely, particularly in tourists' eyes, has principally been due to the fact that she has advertised.

FIGHTING to consolidate the monopoly which it has already enjoyed far too long, the Shanghai Waterworks Company received a rebuff at the hands of the Municipal Council, as shown by the correspondence published in the Municipal Gazette last week, that was well deserved. The Council, accepting the challenge thrown down by the Water Company, pointed out that there was nothing in the agreement with the Waterworks preventing rights similar to those enjoyed at present by it from being granted to other undertakings. The Council clinched the point by mentioning that it had only recently substantially increased its already large financial interest in the Waterworks. Shanghai Ratepayers can only hope that the time will come when the community will be in a position to increase this financial interest to the point where the Waterworks will cease to be a private, monopolistic concern. The attitude of the Water Company recently has been such as to alienate from it public sympathy generally, and at any rate, if the Waterworks were operated as a municipal undertaking the community would be able to secure its water at about half the present rates. In the meantime the Water Company had better ponder over the sad career of the Shanghai Gas Co.

THAT the sentiment of Shanghai is strongly in favor of Municipal ownership was confirmed very strikingly at the Ratepayers' Meeting several years ago when a proposition was put forward by the then Council to "slough off" the electricity system to a private company. The Chairman of the Council made an almost hysterial appeal to the Ratepayers that they should realise what they were doing—that it was their money that was at stake. The assembled ratepayers, however, had ideas of their own on this point, and chose to differ with his views, despite the fact that he is one of Shanghai's most successful business men. They voted strongly in favor of continuing Municipal control of the electric plant and time has amply justified their wisdom. Electricity is so cheap in Shanghai that even the Chinese hot-water shops, where one may buy one-twentieth of a cent's worth of hot water, are brilliantly lighted with incandescent bulbs.

COUPLED with the question of Shanghai's electricity supply, it is *apropos* to note, particularly for the benfit of readers in America, the excellent plan that was adopted when granting a franchise to the Tramway Company about a decade ago. The Tramway Company is entirely independent of the Council except on the most essential point: It must take its supply of electricity from the Municipal plant. The rates are worked out on a scientific scale, and that they are fair is evidenced by the fact that the Tramways are now paying a fair return to the shareholders, but no more. The terms of the franchise are, moreover, such that the community is safe from exploitation of a kind that has disgraced many a municipality in other parts of the world. The conditions imposed on the Company at first worked out so hard that for five years or so it was unable to pay any dividends. Appeals from the Company for easier terms were, however, met with deaf ears by the Council and the Ratepayers who, following the lead of the late Mr. Drummond, insisted that its salvation lay in efficient management. Time has also vindicated the Shanghai community's judgment in this respect, for, as already stated, the Trams are now paying a fair dividend.

"Japping" American Opinion

BY GARDNER L. HARDING

THE American people are shortly going to receive on terms, we hope, of the most spontaneous friendship and cordial good will a diplomatic mission from Japan. This mission is headed by Baron Ishii, ex-Ambassador to Paris and one of the most distinguished and capable statesmen of the Japanese Empire. The State Department has the big job ahead of it of telling Baron Ishii what Americans really want in the Far East. It's a whopping undertaking. On the one hand, Europe is swallowing our men, our money and our inordinate, high pressure public interest. On the other, we have incessantly heard from the Pacific side of the world during the last few months of Japanese policy, a Japanese insistence on Japanese paramountcy.

There is an American view of what ought to be in the Far East, and on that general aspect the American State Department has the responsibility of replying to Japan in terms of coherent American policy. But it must be admitted that the American people haven't a very firm grasp of it. We have a committee on public information, it is true, but, doubtless for no fault of its own, it has been as dumb on our foreign policies as a drum with a hole in it.

Very few Americans know how far their news from Japan—how far the very impressions they are now getting about the purpose of the Ishii mission—are impregnated with the color of Japanese, and not American, policy. There is nothing surprising that we should get so much pro-Japanese news, nor anything really disquieting in Japan's earnest and constant solicitude for our "proper" information. The mischief comes when it is all so confused that we cannot detect alien policy from our own, and when we allow widely circulated alien versions of matters of vital consequence to us to stir up American public opinion in such a way as to tie the hands of our State Department. Especially does the mischief come when so many Americans resolutely refuse to believe that the Japanese government does those things. No candid friend of Japan can miss it, and no honest well-wisher of good relations between Japan and America has a right to ignore it.

Those of us who know the leaders of the two Japanese publicity bureaus in New York, Dr. Toyikichi Iyenaga, director of the East and West News Bureau in New York, and K. K. Kawakami, who holds the same post in the Pacific News Bureau in San Francisco, consider that America is extremely fortunate in having them in the country. But they are not, and they are not meant to be, citizens with a dual allegiance. Japan is much better served by their presence here than is America. If this were not so, they would not be here.

The result of their cumulative effort is vast and unceasing. They do not attempt to mislead the American public; nothing of the kind; they play the game like gentlemen. But it is a Japanese game they play. There is no major event in the Pacific but that they "interpret" it for the several thousand odd newspapers, the learned societies, the Japan Society members and the many private individuals who receive their extremely efficient and successful several news services.

They have never supported the American government on an important issue against their own. Neither has Adachi Kinnosuke, Chuge Ohira, Dr. Jikichi Takamine or any other of the indefatigably recurrent band of free-lance Japanese contributors to the American press, who take up the story where their principals leave it off. These men may be all strangers to one another; I don't know. But I subscribe to a clipping agency which brings me every clipping on the Far East that appears in the American press. And what Mr. Kinnosuke says in The Tribune, let us say in that sprightly and joshing style Tribune readers know so well, I find Mr. Kawakami saying in The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, perhaps, or in his own Japanese paper in San Francisco, and I find Dr. Iyenaga saying it in his University of Chicago pundit style later on in the bulletins of the East and West Bureau.

All of these writers have recently, in their several styles, chosen the same time to tell us how Japan absolutely demands "paramountcy" in China. They have chided President Wilson rather grievously for letting a lifesized note go

from Washington to Peking without a stop for censorship at Tokio. One of them, a newcomer, Mr. Kazan Kayahira, was so harsh to the President in the columns of a rather partisan contemporary that I looked up what his countrymen thought of him. And I found this phrase in reference to him in Dr. Iyenaga's little book, "Japan's Real Friendship for America": "I have no sympathy whatever for the rabid views of this jingoist writer." So I suppose that puts Mr. Kayahira just a little outside the pale.

News from Japan will probably never again be so deliberately misleading as in the notorious episode of the ultimatum to China, but in this field, too, Americans should, though in no spirit of ill feeling against Japan, be constantly on their guard.

At that time, turning a bland face toward the rest of the world and explaining in the most specific terms that nothing of any consequence was going forward, Japan was urging terms of humiliation on China that stopped barely short of national independence. By a curious coincidence the two principal correspondents in Peking —the representatives of The Associated Press and The London Times—were in Tokio. The big news in China came to their substitutes in an absolutely reliable form. In both cases their substitutes wired it promptly. In both cases, in New York and in London, the Japanese denied it so vigorously and so plausibly that these unhappy stopgaps got nothing but a severe reprimand for one of the biggest news beats of the war. And meanwhile the story actually hung fire for almost five crucial weeks, while the Chinese Republic fought for its life. Then, after The Associated Press correspondent had been so far the man as to throw up his job in disgust, the story came out; and it was in every important detail the story which the Japanese government had denied and suppressed and discredited at the beginning.

If you read the Japanese press attentively to-day you will see that Japanese newspaper men and many leading politicians have ever since regarded that amazing coup as a very unfortunate mistake. The Japanese publicity groups in this country aided and abetted the official version, nevertheless; and they did so because it is an almost irresistible deduction from their situation that they were not free agents in the matter. They are not free agents now; the Japanese government is not that kind of a government. Of course, they do not represent it officially. Even the great Kokusai News Agency Japan's heavily subsidized telegraph news agency, [at the head of which is Mr. J. R. Kennedy formerly of the Associated Press.—Ed. M. R.] which is her main artery of news and views to the world outside, is "semi-official." Meanwhile an arrangement with the Kokusai sews up Reuter's independence, igradi and censorship and watchfulness keeps the American correspondent well within the entangling courtesies of the situation.

In short, it is Japan's end and aim to give the world, most especially America, a Japanese viewpoint of what happens in the Far East to-day. We are an adult nation, thank you, however, with a mind of our own. And it is about time we gave a piece of it to some of our over-anxious Japanese publicity scribes.—*New York Tribune.*

American Relations With China

BY REV. A. P. PARKER, D. D.

THE first American ship to trade with China went in 1784, and with many advantages over other nations the Americans soon took an important share in the business at Canton. In 1798 the first Consul was appointed, and the American flag was hoisted at Canton in 1802. In 1821, they handed over to the Chinese and to unjust death an Italian sailor named Terranova who had accidentally killed a Chinese woman. Their trade in tea declined when an English Act of Parliament (5 Geo IV, c. 88) allowed the East India Company to export any goods from China to Canada and other American colonies. In the Report to the House of Commons, 1830, the Company stated that American ships were 26 in 1828, as against 42 in 1826. When the opium was surrendered in 1839 the American merchants gave up 1540 chests through Captain Elliot. In the succeeding troubles, when British ships refused to enter Canton, the American captains signed the required bond to bring in opium and their trade was not hindered; they did a great deal of unlawful business in carrying the goods of English traders and a good number of British ships were transferred to the American flag. In the great debate on the war, held in the British House of Commons on April 7, 1840, Palmerston, in defending the action of the Government, mentioned that the American merchants in Canton had appealed to their Government at Washington to join with England and France in a blockade of the China coast unless the British demands on China were yielded to. But the American Government did not respond to this appeal and so had no part in the so-called "Opium War" which ended in 1843.

In general it may be said that the relations between China and the United States have been friendly. The position was defined, in 1843, as one of complete neutrality and friendship, with a distinct purpose on the part of the United States to preserve China's sovereign rights and her territorial integrity. The friendship on the part of China was due largely to the decision of the United States not to allow her citizens to have anything to do with the

opium trade. Again, the United States Government's aid in the supression of the coolie traffic greatly strengthened China's friendship for that country. The appointment of Mr. Anson Burlingame as United States Minister to China, during Lincoln's Administration, was a most important factor in maintaining good relations between the two countries. Burlingame reached Canton in 1861. He spent some months in visiting various treaty ports in order to familiarize himself with China's affairs, and arrived at Peking in 1862. On reaching the capital he entered into his mission in full accord with the spirit of frendliness and forbearance which at that time actuated the American Government. After six years spent in Peking he was, at the suggestion of the great Chinese statesmen, Wen Hsiang, appointed the representative of the Chinese Government to Western Nations, with authority to attend to every question arising between China and those countries. His mission had its origin in the proposed revision of the Treaty of Tientsin of 1858. Unfortunately, the death of Mr. Burlingame at St. Petersburg, while he was on his visit to the nations prevented the consummation of his mission, and the only nation which immediately acted upon the proposal for revision of the treaty was the United States. The Revised Treaty, drawn up by Mr. Seward, was a model of justice and friendliness, embodied in admirable language.

Many other factors have combined to produce and maintain that harmony and good will which have, for the most part, characterised the relations between China and the United States during the more than 130 years since they came into close contact. There have been many able and sympathetic Ministers from the United States to China; many of the Presidents of the United States have shown great wisdom and tact in their dealings with China; United States consuls and advisers to the Chinese Government; the great work done by numerous American missionaries; the hearty cooperation of many able and well-disposed Chinese; the work undertaken, in recent years, by the China Medical Board Mission; the work of Americans in famine relief; the manifest absence of "land hunger" on the part of the United States; etc., all these things have combined to give the Chinese that confidence in the sincerity and good will of the United States that is so necessary for harmonious relations.

The one serious drawback to the uninterrupted harmony between China and America has been the Exclusion Policy adopted by the latter country. Article 5 of the Burlingame Treaty recognized upon the part of both governments the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the freest immigration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from one country to another for the purposes of travel, of trade, or for permanent residence. Article 6 provided that the citizens and subjects of each country respectively should enjoy the same privileges in respect of travel or residence as may be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

Immediately following the adoption of the Burlingame Treaty Chinese immigration into the United States rapidly increased. Chinese laborers poured into California and their wages being so cheap, they soon began to seriously interfere with mechanics and laboring men of all kinds, throughout the Pacific coast states. The Americans raised a cry of distress and the hostility to Chinese immigration became so great that in 1879 a joint committe of the two houses of Congress was appointed to visit the Pacific coast and investigate the character and extent and effect of the immigration. Two reports were submitted by this committee. The majority report recommended the repeal of the immigration law, while the minority report as strongly recommended that the law be allowed to stand. Many attempts were made to find a solution of the question and the agitation of the subject passed through many viscissitudes, especially in the years 1880,1882,1888 and 1894. The net result of it all is that the immigration of Chinese laborers has been entirely prohibited and only scholars and merchants are permitted to enter the United States. The failure of the United States to find a satisfactory solution of the immigration problem, and her exclusion of Japanese, as well as Chinese, laborers, has also caused feeling between Japan and America. The boycott of American goods by Chinese in 1907 is an evidence of the ill-will engendered in China, also, against the people of the United States by this exclusion policy. The present situation is an intolerable one and some satisfactory solution of the question has still to be found.

The so-called "Open Door" policy was inaugaurated by the United States Secretary of State, John Hay. In 1900, Secretary Hay secured a treaty signed by every leading nation, pledging each to respect the integrity and independence of the Chinese Empire, and to claim no rights of trade that were not freely conceded to others. Unfortunately, the United States Government has been either unable or unwilling to make sufficiently strenuous efforts to secure the execution of the provisions of this Open Door policy, and the results have not been at all commensurate with the high hopes that were held with regard to it when it was first inaugurated.—*From The Encyclopaedia Sinica.*

The Moral Attrition of Germany

AMERICANS should not underestimate the meaning and promise of the current political dissensions in Germany. They may not, as the State Department has said, do anything to make the immediate task of the Allied armies any less costly and difficult. They have not reached a stage which permits the Allies for one moment to relax the intensity of the economic and military pressure which they are exerting on the people of Central Europe. On the contrary these dissensions would probably diminish if the rigor of blockade were relaxed or if the German government had any chance of negotiating with Russia a separate peace. Nevertheless they are of immense importance. They constitute an implicit confession of the moral infirmity of German political strategy before and during the war. The German government has been depending on a lie in order to keep the German people united in its support. The prevailing dissensions indicate that the lie has finally come home to roost. The full meaning of the discovery has not yet dawned on the German national consciousness, but when it does, the consequences may be salutary for the future both of Germany and the world. What we are witnessing now is the preliminary sign and necessary condition of that greater victory which can accrue only through the virtual admission by the German people of failure and of a relation between their failure and their deserts.

The German government has been lying because, as we pointed out last week, it has been playing its game in two contradictory ways. It has been trying to reap the benefit of both an offensive and a defensive strategy, of a psychology both of victorious conquest and of honorable resistance to aggression. In order to secure popular support it has sounded first one note and then the other; but it has depended, nevertheless, more upon one note than upon the other. Although much emphasis has been placed on the claim that the Germans were fighting chiefly in order to protect their own security and independence, still more emphasis has been placed on the victorious initiative of the German armies, of their occupation of enemy territory and of the practical inviolacy of the sacred German soil. Thus the Germans have been taught to count upon the certainty of victory, and on the prospect of obtaining through victory a glorious peace—a peace which would increase their national prestige while securing them against future attack.

In order to obtain this victory the German government has launched one terrific offensive after another. The first was aimed at France through Belgium and was defeated at the Marne. The second was aimed at Great Britain and was defeated at Ypres. Next a dagger was triumphantly buried in the vast body of the Russian bear, but it failed to reach a vital spot. A second blow was then delivered against France and was parried by the superb fighting quality of the French armies. Finally, despairing of a purely military decision, the German government turned the submarine loose in the hope of isolating Great Britain and cutting her communications with her Allies and her sources of supply. It was a final demonstration of the price which victory had come to be worth to the German ruling class. They must have a military decision no matter how much they had to pay for it in unnecessary enmities and in future political isolation.

The morale of the German people in relation to the war has been based, consequently, not merely on the crying need of victory, but on the confident expectation of victory. Victory was to bring relief from present sufferings and safeguards for future security. It was a morale which must tend to disintegrate just as soon as the hopes of victory were extinguished. The existing dissensions in Germany can mean only one thing. The submarine campaign in spite of the enormous expense to which it is putting the Allied enemies of Germany will not and cannot bring the needed victory. The attrition of German military resources is proceeding at a more rapid rate than the attrition of the British naval resources. The Germans have shot every bolt in the quiver without bringing down any of their bigger enemies. Their rulers can no longer persuade the German people to suffer and fight in the expectation of victory and its fruits. The Day which dawned so radiantly in August, 1914, and which was followed by so prolonged and distressing a twilight is being closed by the gloom of a murky and starless night. The German ruling class have staked their own political reputations and that of their fellow countrymen on their ability to conquer by military weapons a position in Europe so preeminent that their own security would bring with it the insecurity of all their neighbors. They have failed, and during the coming year they will be chewing the sour ashes of their thwarted ambitions.

If Germany had been fighting chiefly a defensive war, the moral unity of her people would not have been impaired by the final extinction of the hope of a positive victory. The disintegration from which her national morale is now suffering is the direct and inevitable result of the essentially aggressive character of her political and military strategy. The German armies seized the offensive in the early days of the war. They occupied and held large and important slices of enemy territory and their leaders boasted of their conquests and triumphs. But they failed in their indispensable task of annihilating either French or Russian military power or British maritime control, and they soon

found themselves in the anomalous situation of being both victorious and besieged. They have been sufficiently successful in beating off their besiegers, but blockaded as they are, their past aggression prevents them from seeking refuge in a purely defensive psychology and strategy. They need and crave peace as much as some of their opponents and more than others. But they are occupying conquered territory and no serious negotiations for peace can begin until their enemies are informed whether or not their proposals as to the future of the occupied territory are those of a repentant or an unrepentant aggressor. They have fastened the political initiative on themselves as an inexorable consequence of their own early offence, and by so doing they have domesticated a dilemma which is bound slowly but steadily to undermine their morale. They cannot suppress their craving for peace, yet they cannot do anything to satisfy it unless they themselves make negotiations possible by expressly renouncing the pride of victory and the reward of conquest. In order to acquire the courage to continue fighting for another year they need to substitute an essentially defensive psychology and which was predominantly one of victory and conquest; and this substitution, as the ruling class very well knows, will involve a radical transformation in the political mechanism and in the moral spirit of the German nation.

If as a result of uninterrupted military, economic and moral pressure, the morale of the German imperial system is finally undermined, the cause for which the Allied enemies of Germany have been fighting will receive its one perfect vindication. It can never obtain such a vindication from the decisive defeat of the German armies, because a military victory, useful as its results may be, proves nothing as to the comparative merits of the contending causes. Neither can it obtain such a vindication from the sudden and complete collapse of Germany as a consequence of a scarcity of raw materials and food, for a siege is a purely military weapon and its success is not conclusive as to the justice of the cause of the triumphant besiegers. But if the vast strength of the Allied armies add the suffocating grip of the most rigorous blockade known to history serve to test the moral stamina of the German nation rather than to overcome its resistance; and if as a result of that test significant signs of political disintegration set in, for which a morally equivocal psychology and strategy can be held directly responsible, then surely the improved strategic situation of the Allies does prove something. A victory obtained in this way would prove not that they were more overwhelmingly powerful than their enemy, but that they were more nearly right.

The competition in physical attrition is being transformed into a competition in moral attrition. At different times during the course of the war the severity of the strain has shaken the cohesion of every European nation. Both France and Great Britain have had to patch up and reconstruct political and economic organizations which immediately developed flagrant weaknesses. Russia was forced to discard even at the risk of anarchy a corrupt and disloyal autocracy as well as the policy of conquest which an autocracy naturally favors. The moral fibre of these three nations, each in a different way, toughened under the test. No one of them doubted for a moment their need and their right to resist to the bitter end the unforgivable offense of Germany. Much as they have suffered and are suffering they can call to their aid the unalterable conviction that as long as German troops occupy Belgian, French and Serbian soil, as long as the German government does not satisfactorily repudiate its offensive conquests, they are fighting for the essentials of national security and safety. In their days of suffering and despair the German people are unable to stiffen their determination never to yield with the iron of such a thought. Before they can seek refuge in an essentially defensive morale they must renounce the consequence of their own aggression. And when they make up their minds to renounce now and hereafter the aggressive ambitions with which their leaders have tempted them, they will have admitted their own moral defeat and will have yielded a victory to their enemies which, whatever its quantity, will, in the happy phrase of Lloyd George, be unexceptionable in quality.—*The New Republic.*

Hangchow—and Publicity for China

YOU can leave Shanghai about three o'clock on Saturday afternoon and by dinner time can have a most excellent meal served to you at a real Chinese hotel on the shore of West Lake, Hangchow. If you are interested in native Chinese food, you may have it, or if you prefer the foreign variety it is also available in excellent quality and quantities.

After dinner, there is a boat waiting for you and a willing Chinese boatsman will paddle your boat for three hours around the shores of West Lake for the total sum of forty cents. He will point out to you in the moonlight the famous valley where the best tea in China is grown. He will point out to you the famous Thunder Peak pagoda, the most famous ruin of Old China and in half Chinese and half English will tell you the legend of the beautiful Chinese maiden who was turned into a silver-white snake and who was doomed to live in the pagoda for the rest of her life in that humble condition.

When you have paddled around over this wonderful lake with the eroded hills of centuries encircling it, your boatsman will paddle you back to a place in the lake where the bottom is of solid rock and the deep blue water is from three to ten feet deep. Then you

can take the swim of your life and prepare for a dreamless sleep until the Chinese boy awakens you at seven the next morning for a breakfast of fresh fish, bamboo shoots and fresh eggs. Then you are ready for the next six hours of sightseeing among the public gardens, pagodas and temples, of Hangchow, the provincial capital of Chekiang, old capital of China, and the famous Chinese city where "expectant" appointees to governmental offices for centuries have spent their days in leisure awaiting the call to Peking. A view of the ancient wall surrounding the city is a history lesson of feudal days before modern dynamite and 42 centimeter guns came to make war more civilized.

And all within a five hours ride of Shanghai. True the ride on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo railway is not comparable to the Twentieth Century Limited between Chicago and New York, but you wont notice the dust because you probably will be too interested in talking to some young Chinese merchant who is engaged in the tea or piece-goods business. He will take much pride in showing the rest of the Chinese on the car how much at home he is among foreigners and will serve you with tea from his private stock in the basket he carries as he assures you "that this brand of tea is so rare that it can't even be purchased in Shanghai." We base our hopes on China's future because of what this young Chinese merchant represents.

If you get time to glance out of the car windows you will see acres and acres of rice fields, with either man-power or water-buffalo power primitive water wheels engaged in lifting the water from the innumerable canals to the roots of the thirsty rice plants. Human labor is too cheap for gasoline engine pumps to ever do this work. You will see Chinese women down on their knees cutting grass from around the trunks of the mulberry trees and carrying the tiny bundles out to the path and carefully laying it down in straight lines for some-one else to carry away to feed the water-buffaloes or for market.

"That" says your Chinese friend, pointing to a whitewashed building in the distance, "is the place where they store the bodies of all former citizens of Ningpo who die here, pending their later removal to the ancestral home at Ningpo. And, noticing your questioning look, he will explain that it is the hope of every Chinese that his bones will ultimately be carried back to the ancestral home of his family for burial.

These are the minor points concerning a trip to Hangchow, except that the cost of the round trip from Shanghai and return is but Mex. $3.80 for railway fare and $5 for hotel service. The important point to the trip is that it gives a real view of China—or rather a view of real China; some thing that Shanghai does not afford and something that the average foreigner in the International Settlement never gets. Another point is that Hangchow is a Chinese city without even a foreign consul to tell the Chinese how to run their city in a modern-up-to-the-minute Western manner. In spite of the great disadvantage in not having foreigners to advise them, the Chinese have gone ahead and beautified their city by building a well-paved boulevard along their lakefront with an attractive public garden. Fortunately it has no municipal band. They have widened many of their streets, have installed electric lights, have modern hotels, and have a city that is noted for the high quality of its silk and hand-painted fans, etc.

The Chinese have a proverb something like the following: "Above is Heaven, but on earth we have Hangchow."

Now to the real point to this matter of a trip to Hangchow: On the train out there were but two foreigners in addition to my party. One of them was a missionary and the other a business man. If Hangchow were located just outside of Chicago, New York, San Francisco, or Tokio, Japan, instead of one little train of four coaches, there probably would be a series of trains of dozens of coaches with one or two interurban lines and many automobile roads. There would be daily announcements in the newspapers of hotels, and bath houses. The railroads would distribute attractive booklets and Shanghai would be emptied every week-end of "tired business men" seeking relaxation at this attractive historic place. Imagine what an American advertising man would do with that catch-phrase, "Above is Heaven, but on earth we have Hangchow."

But in China, Hangchow is just Hangchow. If the foreigner happens to find another foreigner who has either been there or who has heard of the place, he may be induced to make the trip, otherwise he may spend his days in China with no more idea of what the country affords than what he gains sitting around the lobby of a foreign hotel. The writer can well imagine advertisements based on Hangchow alone that would even bring tourists from America or Europe to see this place alone, with such other places as Soochow and all the rest to be thrown in as good measure after the tourist arrives. Sorry to relate, the persons who might directly benefit from advertising Hangchow alone—I refer to the "foreign" managed railroad—choose to remain silent on the advantages of this trip, for never the advertisement, newspaper, magazine or pictorial folder, have I seen since I have been in China.

What China needs is Advertising. She might well take a page from either America or Japan on this subject. It is a well-known fact that most of the visitors who are brought every year by the hundreds to China, come largely through the publicity of the Japan Tourist Bureau or the publicity of the Trans-Pacific steamship lines. The tourists follow the beaten path (paths are always beaten) across Japan, then to Fusan, Corea, then to Mukden, Peking, Hankow or Pukow and Shanghai to re-embark on the ship for Honkong, Manila and home again.

China is no different from America or Europe, in respect to the fact that a certain class of objectionable individuals make a living off of the tourists who follow the beaten path. This causes many tourists to return home and say things and write them too—about China —her merchants—her customs—and so on that are not complimentary, and give some basis for an opinion that the Chinese are not capable of running their own affairs and "need a guardian," that obtains in certain quarters of the world. People who live in China for a number of years become acquainted with the people and their language and customs, come to love the country and all that it affords. They know that China is advancing and they have faith in China and know that just as certain as certainty is certain, that China will soon come to the point where she will count big in the affairs of the world: They know that China and the Chinese have capacities for government as well as they have capacities for modern business.

The time has arrived in China's development, for her to advertise her advantages for both the tourist and business man. China has been permitting too much of her advertising to be done by strangers who often have had reasons for telling other strangers that the Chinese are inferior to certain other nationalities and need guidance. In America for instance, if a business man wants to find out about China, he will be directed to some library where he can dig out the facts for himself. And these facts will be included in books many of them excellent ones—but written by foreigners. He will find a great mass of material gathered by the American consular officers in all parts of China. Then he soon will be informed that there is a place in New York where Japan has a publicity bureau. A post card will bring magazines, illustrated booklets, letters of introduction to Japanese hotel keepers and lesser notables, maps, trade statistics, railroad folders, the correct fare for the ricksha-man, in fact everything the foreigner desired and more yes, considerably more.

If the reader will pardon a personal reference: The very great response that has come from American bankers, manufacturers and public men in a subscription way to MILLARD'S REVIEW since its founding shows the possibilities in this respect.

J. B. P.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

August 31. Forty German aeroplanes carry out a series of raids on the islands in the Gulf of Riga and the Gulf of Finland and drop 90 bombs on the warships and harbor works.

September 1. Italians repulse with heavy losses repeated and violent counter-attacks on the northern slopes of Monte San Gabriele and eastward of Gorizia.

September 3. Germans capture Riga, having crossed the Dwina eighteen miles from the town. The road to Petrograd is thus thrown open. The Russian troops retreated without offering any great resistance.——Enormous preparations in progress on the French front to receive the 1918 American army; 15,000 student flyers will take lessons from the French, on an aviation field several miles square.

September 4. British advance their line northeast of St. Julien.——French penetrate enemy salient east of Sapignuelles.——Six enemy aeroplanes make a midnight raid by moonlight on Sheerness and vicinity, killing 107 British sailors and wounding 86. Similar night raids were made on Flanders.

September 5. Moonlight air raid made on London in which 11 persons are killed and 62 injured.——Italians capture Monte San Gabriele, together with 1,000 prisoners.——The British Admiralty reports 20 ships over and 3 under 1600 tons sunk during the week.——Russian official communique reports: "Our retirement along the Gulf of Riga continues."

CHINA

September 1. Three military governors and representatives of two other Yangtze provinces meet at Nanking and discuss a scheme of creating an alliance among themselves for the preservation of peace in that region, and the strengthening of the hands of the Central Government at Peking. The members of the alliance are Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Anhwei, Hupeh, and Hunan.——Owing, it is said, to the fact that the Ministry of Finance is considering a new man for the post, Sun Pao Chi, Director General of the Customs Administration, asks for a month's leave of absence.

September 2. Tuchun of Shansi reports decisive defeat of a force of brigands numbering 8,000.——Exchange value of Bank of China notes drops owing to the increase of the number in circulation.——Ex-President Li Yuan-hung sends a telegram exhorting the Southern leaders to obey the Government.——The Government is in receipt of a telegram that the Yunnanese troops, in disobedience to the orders of the Central Government, are advancing on Chengtu.

September 3. Provincial assembly at Canton elects General Li Yao-han as Civil Governor.

September 6. Arrest ordered of Sun Yat Sen by Li Shun, Tuchun of Kiangsu, on a complaint from the Tuchun of Chekiang that Sun and others were implicated in a plot to incite an insurrection in Chekiang.

JAPAN

August 31. The thirty-ninth birthday of the Emperor of Japan is observed by Shinto ceremonies at the Imperial Sanctuary in Tokio.

September 2. Two thousand Chinese students give a reception to Chang Chi and Tai Tien-chiu in Tokio, and dispatch a telegram of congratulation to the National Assembly at Canton.

September 4. The question of the Presidency of the Waseda University becomes further complicated as five of the professors who side with Prof Dr. Amanos, the present President of that University, have been discharged.

September 5. Announcement made in Tokio that an Imperial Ordinance is about to be gazetted to the effect that the Government would in case of necessity prohibit any sale by charter of ships unless with special permission and would at the same time retain the right to place limitations on freight rates.

GENERAL

August 30. William Jennings Bryan makes a speech at Chicago in which he states that the more anyone favored peace, the more loyally should he support the Government as the only means to hasten peace.——U. S. Shipping Board asks for an additional G$215,000,000 for commandeering materials and plants for naval purposes.——Austrian budget for 1916-17 shows a deficit of 3,344 million crowns.

August 31. M. Malvy, French Minister of Interior, resigns, following the suicide (or murder) of M. Almeyreada, the editor of the pacifist newspaper "Bonnet Rouge."

September 1. British Trade Union Congress, reversing previous resolution, decide by 2,849,000 votes against 91,000 not to send representatives to Stockholm at the present time.

September 2. Death occurs at Petrograd of Mr. Stuermer, for a short time last year Premier in the Russian Cabinet.

Chinese-American Company

Principal Office in China

1 A JINKEE ROAD SHANGHAI.

and also

No. 2 Heath Mansions, Hankow.
Fong Tchar Yuan, Peking.

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

The American Rolling Mill Company's Armco Iron Products.
The Loomis-Manning Filter Systems.
Cummings Ship Instruments.
Peace Dale Company's Fine Woollens.
Tropical Paint Company's Celebrated Paints.
Marden, Orth Hastings Company's Dyes and Chemicals

Special Agents for China for

American Car and Foundry Export Company.

Cable Address CHIAM

CODES

A.B.C. Edition-Rev. Western Union-Imp.
A.B.C. Edition Western Union
Bentely's Private Codes
Meyers Atlantic Cotton.

September 3. Editor of the Chinese newspaper, San Po at Hongkong, charged before the British Court with printing articles likely to cause disaffection.——Russian Government cancels ancient territorial privileges of the Don Cossacks.

September 4. Lloyds' Register shows that 63 new British ships, mostly of large tonnage, have been added to the Register within six weeks.——King of Bavaria, in a speech at Nuremberg, announces that the construction of the Rhine-Danube Canal has been agreed upon. It is to be navigable for vessels up to 1,200 tons.——President Wilson at Washington marches at the head of a great parade as a tribute to the recruits of the New Army.

America

Dr. Wiley says he has "little use for the political prohibitionist" and that he is not in favor of saving American barley so that it might be shipped to the English to give them more beer.

The Fort Worth (Texas) Record does not believe the American people are facing starvation. It says that Texas is able to support a population of 60,000,000 while it has less than 5,000,000.

General Harrison Gray Otis, president and general manager of the Los Angeles Times, and one of the dominant newspaper figures of the West, died at Los Angeles, July 30.

On August 1 Frank Little, a member of the Executive Board of the Industrial Workers of the World and a leader in the recent labor troubles, was taken from a lodging house at Butte, Montana, by masked men and hanged to a railway trestle on the outskirts of the city. Little had been making speeches to the Montana strikers in all of which he had attacked the government and the army.

As a result of a controversy over the policy to be followed in the regulation of exports to neutrals, Dr. Edward E. Pratt resigned July 17 at the request of Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, as Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Dr. Pratt also relinquished his position as Secretary of the Advisory Board of the Exports Council.

The state militia of Idaho August 19 arrested 27 labor agitators in Spokane, Washington. Both Idaho and Washington are the centers of labor troubles. The state government of Washington has applied to the federal government for assistance in subjugating the trouble. In Montana Miss Janet Rankin, M. C., warned the working men that if the output of copper necessary for war purposes was restricted, the Federal government would take over the Butte mines.

Four hundred and fifty Chinese refugees who followed General Pershing's force on its march back from Mexico are now working on the new cantonments at Camp Wilson, near San Antonio, Texas. The cantonments will house 40,000 troops and it will take 150,000,000 feet of lumber to build them. An interesting sidelight on the employment of the Chinese lies in the fact that their presence within the country's borders is in volation of the law. Nevertheless they are now employed on government work.

A sentence of 90 days in the workhouse was imposed by Magistrate Murphy in New York on a prisoner charged with disorderly conduct. His specific offense consisted in distributing a circular which the Magistrate held was seditious. The only matter on the circular was the first two paragraphs of the Declaration of Independence, the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and the query, "Does our Government live up to these principles?" Because quotation marks were missing from the second paragraph quoted of the Declaration of Independence, the Magistrate did not recognize its source and denounced it as revolutionary. On being shown his mistake, he nevertheless sentenced the prisoner, but he was released on habeas corpus by the Supreme Court three days later.

Men and Events

Col. H. W. Gordon of the Fifteenth Infantry, U. S. A. at Tientsin, who only recently came from Manila, has been ordered to the States.

Mrs. Walter Whiffen, wife of the Associated Press correspondent in Petrograd, arrived in Peking Saturday last, enroute to the United States.

S. Power, of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., has been transferred from Tientsin to Harbin, where he will be in charge of the Company's interests in that district.

"Slackers hot foot to petticoat army" is the heading used by the N. Y. Sun over an article dealing with young men who, when drafted for service, sought to secure exemption by becoming married.

Dr. Ariga, the Japanese Constitutional Adviser to the President of China, has returned to Peking, after several months spent in Japan. It is understood that his agreement has been renewed.

An additional war measure against the Germans in China was taken September 6 when the German post office building in Shanghai was sealed up by the Municipal police in conjunction with the local Chinese authorities.

Forty Ford touring cars will arrive in Shanghai next week and the agents, Markt & Co., state that already more than half of them have been sold. This is the largest shipment of automobiles that has ever come to this port.

The Canadian Pacific Co. has resumed the public announcement of the dates of sailings of their steamers. The Empress of Asia will arrive at Shanghai from Vancouver September 14 and the Empress of Japan will leave Shanghai for Vancouver on the following day.

The Red Cross Society of China will hold a special lantern parade and fete at the "Great World" in the French concession, Shanghai, commencing to-night, in aid of the millions of people made destitute by the recents floods in Chihli province.

A Malay at Tulok Sengat, Johore Island (Straits) last month trapped an old tiger—probably a man eater—for which exploit the Government gave him an award of $100. The tiger is now being exhibited for public view in a cage on land adjoining the jail in that town.

A new adviser to the Bureau of Audit at Peking, in succession to the German who was dismissed following on the declaration of war, has been selected in the person of Mr. Inouye, Assistant Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Peking.

Charles R. Crane, who has been treasurer of the American Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee, has resigned. Mr. Crane is a member of the Root Commission to Russia and is still in Petrograd in the interests of that organization. He gave this as his reason for resigning from the Armenian relief work.

G. W. Ochs, brother of the owner of the New York Times, has petitioned the American courts to change his name to "Oakes." Mr. Ochs declares that the name "Ochs" is purely of Germanic origin, and that for many years to come it will be obnoxious because of the crimes committed by the German armies.

The Chinese Government has purchased from Messrs. Geo. McBain seven and a half mow of land at the corner of North Szechuen and North Soochow Roads, Shanghai. It is the intention of the Chinese authorities to build on the newly acquired land a modern Central Post Office.

Louis Raemaekers, the Dutch cartoonist, during a trip to America last month stated that he had never seen the Kaiser, but what he had read and studied of him confirmed the description which his father gave: "Be careful of Wilhelm because he is just as stupid as he is squareheaded. He has a religious mania, is full of bigotry and conceit."

The Monroe Doctrine, applied so long by the United States, and more recently agitated in Japan with respect to Asia, now has another application. The German Kolnische Zeitung recently printed an editorial on a "Continental European Monroe Doctrine," calling upon all Continental Europe to unite to keep America from extending her influence in that quarter.

Born 1915

Still Existing

WIDLER & CO. 太 司 W 公 平 CHUNGKING

Widler & Co.

Chungking,

West China.

The death occurred at Dairen September 6 of George A. Derby, a former marshal at the United States Consulate at Shanghai and a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. Instructions were telegraphed to Bro. Ivor Thomas at Dairen to have the body cremated. When the ashes arrive in Shanghai the Scottish rite ceremonial will be performed.

With reference to the negotiations for the transfer of the interned Austrian and German ships to the Chinese flag it is interesting to note the fact that the China Merchants S. N. Co. had wired to Peking asking that two of the ships should be set aside by the Government for the transportation of troops so that the regular service ships of the Company would not be commandeered too often for said purpose.

In an appeal to the public for funds, the Inundation Relief Society of Tientsin states that the area of suffering districts in connection with the Chihli floods covers about two hundred and fifty miles in length and from seveny-five to a hundred miles in breadth; that over a million families, of which several thousands are homeless, are affected, and that many towns and villages on the north-western side of Tientsin City are entirely inundated.

The Socialist scheme to decide the future fate of Alsace-Lorraine by popular vote, to determine whether it shall, after the war, revert to France or to Germany, is impossible because of the wholesale deportations and exiles of the Alsatians, according to Daniel Blumenthal, former member of the Reichstag for Alsace, ex-Mayor of Colmar, Alsace,—well known in France as a journalist, publicist and lecturer, and now in the United States.

The Government authorities at Peking sent a telegram recently to all the provinces asking for their opinion on the following points:—1. Is there any necessity for China to join the Entente after declaring war independently on the Central Powers? 2. Which will be more desirable, to join the Entente or join hands with the United States of America? 3. Which, is more desirable, to join conditionally or unconditionally? 4. Is it necessary for China to send a force to Europe after joining the Entente?

According to investigations made by the Chinese Government the number of enemy subjects in China, along the Yangtze Valley, from Shanghai to Chungking, is 2,612. Of this number 1,868 are Germans

IF

YOU WERE to find an enterprising Chinese tailor.—

Who had the new Fall styles and fabrics.—

Who cut them to give that smart, modish distinction of the well-dressed.—

Whose prices were what quality demands—no more, no less.—

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

You'd send immediately for

THOM SHING

CUSTOM TAILOR

FALL STYLES

New English and American Woolens

Tweeds

Serges

Fall and Winter Overcoats

Dress Suits.

Tuxedos

Call or send for me at

G 19 TIENDONG ROAD, NEAR BROADWAY.

Will call by appointment at local hotels. Quick Service.

and 174 are Austrians, and the remaining 17 are Hungarians. They are distributed in the different Treaty Ports as follows:—Germans: Chungking 23 Ichang 10, Changsha 124, Yochow 2, Hankow 245, Kiukiang 30, Nanking 17, Chinkiang 17, Wuhu 3, Shanghai 1,950. Austrians: Changsha 2, Shanghai 172 (Hungarians 17).

The American soldiers in France are now living on the field ration, which consists of twenty ounces of fresh beef daily, or twelve ounces of bacon, or sixteen ounces of canned meat, or sixteen ounces of canned salmon; eighteen ounces of soft or eighteen ounces of hard bread, or flour or beans; twenty ounces of potatoes, with a similar amount of onions or tomatoes; an ounce and a quarter of coffee and three ounces of sugar, with salt, pepper and syrup, as well as prunes, dried apples or peaches or jam. When the supplies all come in there will also be butter, which will be distributed as an extra on special occasions.

An incident occurred at the Shanghai Mixed Court a few days ago which shows how China is becoming modernized. A Chinese girl of 19 was charged with driving a motor car on the Bund at two o'clock in the morning at an excessive speed, without a driving permit, and refusing to stop when called on by the police. In order that the Court might hear further evidence bail was fixed at $1,000. The Chinese girls of the previous generation were quite satisfied to ride in wheelbarrows at the rate of three miles an hour, frequently with a stone or a pig on the opposite side to preserve the equilibrium.

This is the way the Yokohama Silk Merchants' Association at Karuizawa, Japan's principal summer resort, advertised its auction sale last month. "The Auction Sale is sailing on 6 days from now twill all be gone if you would like your money's worth of—Silk goods, also harmless mirth, with other friends just gaily will be from 10 to 12 and 3 to 6 a Bidding Taruament we hold the things you wont will all be sold by Yokohama S. M. Association." A notice on the lost and found board described a pearl ring that had been lost and added: "Finder will please return to—— and receive retribution."

B. Frank Paist, assistant superintendent of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, arrived in Yokohama last month, enroute for Russia, by the Pacific Mail liner Ecuador. Mr. Paist has been delegated by the Russian Railway Commission now in the United States to superintend the equipment of all locomotives bought from the Baldwin Locomotive Works. About fifty are now on the way to Vladivostok from New York by way of Japan. Between 500 and 1,000 locomotives will be sent to Russia by the Baldwin works. Already 1,000 locomotives have been supplied to Russia by the company and most of them are now in operation.

Since the change of government in Russia, Harbin has become a centre for Russian deserters and evil characters generally, who ally themselves with Chinese brigands, to terrorize the town. In less than two months more than forty cases have occurred of Chinese or foreigners having been robbed (mostly with violence) and losses of more than ten million dollars have thus been caused. The Russian police being impotent to protect their Concession, the Chinese Government, with the consent of the director of the Chinese Eastern Railway, is preparing to send five hundred police from Peking in order to protect the property and lives of Chinese residing in said Concession.

A New Ambassador to Japan

(*From the New York Times*)

Few, if any, posts in the American diplomatic service are so important, so difficult, as that of Ambassador to Japan. Causes of controversy between the two nations, such as the immigration of Japanese, their right or want of right of naturalization, State alien land laws and school laws, linger and await a solution. Japan's conquest of the German possessions in China and of German islands in the Pacific, her diplomatic successes in China since the war began, her great and growing political and economic influence there, a certain predominance natural enough while the other Powers, formerly commercially and politically influential in the Pacific, are occupied elsewhere, our own commercial and strategic interests in the Pacific—a whole sheaf of matters, old and new, makes "conversations" between the two countries a field where the most astute and wary diplomatist will find plenty of employment.

The integrity of China, the continuance, or rather the realization, of the policy of "the open door," equal commercial opportunity without political or territorial design; that, substantially, is the policy of the United States in regard to China, for whom we have shown a special unselfish kindness. Since neither our traditional friendliness to Japan nor motives in China can be questioned, amicable negotiation should be always possible; and diplomatists politer, shrewder, cleverer, and more persistent than the Japanese cannot be found in the history of diplomacy.

We say it to their honor, and trust that Mr. Roland C. Morris who is to be appointed Ambassador to Japan, will display not only the tact, the clear intelligence, the delicacy of apprehension, attributed, usually without reason, to trained diplomatists, but, on occasion, firmness. That is a quality admired, possessed, and successfully practiced by Japanese statesmen.

Mr. Morris comes to diplomacy by the road of politics, which has given us some of our best Ambassadors and Ministers, the common American road. His want of experience is nothing against him. The wreck

of trained diplomacy in Europe since 1914 has been stupendous, and some of our novices have brilliantly succeeded in Europe and Asia in setting an example which Mr Morris, a man of education, of position and distinction, may be counted on to follow.

Better a German Peace Than Aid From Japan, Says Russia

Russia does not want the aid of Japanese troops—she is suspicious of Japan and fears she might press undue demands as compensation for her services. This thought is contained in an article which the Tokio Nichi Nichi prints by Katsuji Fuse, its correspondent in Petrograd. He says the Socialist party—which has the real power in Russia—because of their dislike of monarchy, does not seem to have a good opinion of Japan and that the appreciative sentiment expressed toward Japan up to the summer of last year seemed to have been forgotten lately by the Socialist party, as well as by the Russian people in general. Especially after the American participation in the war this sentiment came to be shown all the more nakedly. Concerning the Japanese expedition to Europe, the conservative party maintains that rather than endure the disgrace of Japan's assistance, Russia would endure the indignity of making peace with Germany. The Socialist party feared that the war might be prolonged by the coming of a Japanese reinforcement. The cadet party feared that Japan might make some demand as a compensation for her mobilization.

The Treatment of Chinese Laborers Abroad.

The increase in the number of Chinese laborers recruited by foreign countries lately has attracted the attention of the authorities. The other day a meeting was held by the War Commission delegates and the question of the improvement of the condition of Chinese laborers in foreign countries was discussed. The delegates are understood to have expressed dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Chinese laborers have been treated by the foreign countries, and they also anticipate that, so long as the war continues, more and more Chinese labor will be needed by the different belligerent countries. They also pointed out that the United States which has been known to exclude Chinese laborers from her different states, is now reported to propose enlisting some one hundred thousand men from China. This, the Commission feels is an indication of the growing demand for Chinese laborers, and that the condition of these laborers should receive more attention. After some discussion, a resolution was passed that a set of regulations should be drafted governing the enlistment of Chinese laborers by foreigners. As soon as the regulations are drawn up it will be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for approval and promulgation.

At the same meeting the question of the entry of this country into the Entente group was also discussed. It was found that in order to associate herself with the Entente Powers, this country will first of all decide whether she shall become a member of the Paris Conference on Finance or not. Some discussion followed the introduction of the latter question.—*Peking Gazette.*

84 Chinese Students left for America last Month to Study in American Colleges.

There are many left in Shanghai who have not the means to study in the U.S.A. The American School of Correspondence is there to help these!

Get an American College Education at Home, let us tell you how to forge ahead and become prepared for big business.

Send your name and address to the

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE,
Department I, 34 Nanking Road.
Shanghai

and we will send you free particulars of our Tuition by Mail.

Statement by Japan's Foreign Minister on American Steel Embargo

The Japanese government may reach an understanding with the United States government whereby the Japanese may be allowed to import a fixed amount of American steel a year, although not so large an amounr as desired by the Japanese engaged in steel using industries, declared Viscount Motono, Minister for Foreign Affairs when interviewed recently by three representatives of the Kenseikai.

The Foreign Minister stated that since the ban was placed the Japanese government has been working for a solution of this difficult problem, which affects several branches of industry in Japan. Out of about two million tons of steel, which the United States exports abroad every year, Japan takes about twenty-five per cent. The prime object of the American government's ban was to prevent the exportation of American steel to the enemy countries by neutral steamers, but not to give any blow to shipbuilding and other industries in Japan, said the Foreign Minister.

Russian Genius for Spontaneous Organization

Lincoln Steffens, the magazine writer, told the Conference on the High Cost of Living, meeting at the Hotel McAlpin, New York, of his experiences in Russia.

"The most marvelous thing in Russia," he said, "is that as soon as the revolution developed, these people, perhaps 90 per cent. of whom could neither read nor write, knew at once just what to do. Though they were completely cut off from Petrograd by the revolution, in each community they spontaneously evolved the same identical organization, and the first thing they did was to work out a fair division of the land—and very often the landlords themselves helped in the distribution.

"It is possible in Russia, with the consent of the landlords themselves, to work out a system whereby society as a whole reaps the benefits of what society has produced. I believe that if men went at it with faith enough it would be possible in the United States. The trouble is that in this country we exalt individual success; our magazines and newspapers are filled with the praise of the man who has won individual success. In Russia they have learned to understand community success."

Noted Missionary to Speak at Saturday Club Meeting

The activities for the season of the Saturday Club and of the American University Club will be inaugurated by a tiffin at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, to-day, at which the Rev. S. M. Zwemer, M.M., D.D.-F.R.G.S., a missionary for almost a quarter of a century to Arabia and Egypt, and recently returned from a study of conditions in the Mohammedan centres of mid-China, will speak on the subject, "Egypt and Mesopotamia in the Light of the War." Dr. Zwemer is recognized both in Great Britain and America as an authority on Mohammedan religion and knows the present political situation throughout the Moslem world as few can. He is very popular in both countries as a public speaker, and stands to-day among the most conspicuous Christian workers in the foreign field.

Favors Monarchy for China

In concluding a letter to The Far East (Tokio) retorting to Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks' argument refuting the analogy of Japan's attitude toward China with the Monroe Doctrine, a Japanese writer says:

Certainly, the problem of China is a world problem, but the interests of different nations vary, according to the proximity of their respective countries. China's treasures, artistic or national, should be of the greatest interest to her neighbors. We believe the world's and America's representative men have been admitting Japan's actual sphere of action in respect of the present war, at least in so far as the peace of the Far East is concerned, apart from her somewhat gratuitous but humane services in helping Great Britain and the Allies in the Mediterranean Sea and elsewhere. If what Prof. Jenks asserts in his essay is true, commercial and economic interests are paramount with every nation, and Japan's interests in China are the largest of all the nation's, while she is China's nearest neighbor. She is already closely related to China, historically, socially, more so than any other nation. Professor Jenks' inaccurate survey of the American relations to China notwithstanding. Japan, for a thousand years at least, had such relations before America even came into existence. From the economic standpoint alone, therefore, Japan is perfectly justified in claiming or aspiring to the paramountcy in China. Her success has, of course, to depend upon her actual efforts and policy, but she will and should be manly and see fair play in the effort to establish her own position.

If the so-called enlightened movements in China, the so-called bent towards free institutions have their most vital support from the United States, Japan should assuredly and absolutely have the highest paramount claim and right to say what sort of government China should have, but Japan has not done so. She followed the lead of her civilised sisters in acknowledging a republic in China.

We should like to call the attention of enlightened and unbiased Americans to the activity of missionaries in China, proudly referred to by Prof. Jenks, and the acquisition of superficial knowledge by most of the returned Chinese students. They have not altogether been an advantage to China's new republicanism, as will have been concluded by students of human nature and history. For that matter Japan is not free of this failing, however, as can be seen in the cases of many Japanese graduates from American Colleges.

It does not follow because Japan is an autocracy and America a republic that the latter can be a greater friend of China or a better tutor than the former. Wherefrom has Prof. Jenks discovered that China is a republic "nobly, sincerely striving for popular government?" What portion of China? A batch of quondam American-Chinese students? Japan knows that China has an older and a more profound civilisation of her own, and where and why it is,—better than American professors, she knows certainly. Japan understands well and better than any Westerner that practically all of our "justly admired art and literature" have been derived from China, and that in most of "these lines China still excels." Yet Japan has successfully adapted China's best for her own purposes. As progress in art is as important a part of human activities as any other which constitute real civilisation, and as Japan knows more profoundly than any other civilised friend of China that the peace of China concerns that of the world and that a monarchical form of government is the best suited for the Chinese nation, American professors' opinions notwithstanding, no sensible man can fail to see that Japan should be acknowledged in her admitted right to proclaim to the world the Asiatic Monroe Doctrine advocating a monarchical government for China and other parts of the Asiatic Continent. That the establishment of a monarchical government for China would prove a boon to that nation and contribute to the peace of the world is, notwithstanding the opinions of some civilised Chinese and a great proportion of civilised Americans, the sincere belief of,—Yours faithfully,

R. MASUJIMA.

Tokyo: Aug. 13, 1917.

Correspondence

Japanese Methods

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

In connection with your article on shipping last week, I was informed today by a Chinese firm in Shanghai that one of the largest Japanese firms in the import and export business in this city, having learned that the Chinese firm in question had ordered merchandise from America, tried to impress the Chinese firm by telling them that as all the Pacific shipping would soon be wholly dependent on Japanese bottoms they (the Chinese firm) would not be able to get their American stocks, as Japanese ships would not accept American merchandise of this character for transportation to Shanghai.

This may interest you. I can vouch for its correctness.

B.

Shanghai, September 4.

Connell Bros. Company

Importers and Exporters

Head Office : Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.
Branches : Shanghai, Hongkong,
—— Manila and Singapore. ——

Agents for

Borden's Condensed Milk Sales Co., Inc., New York.
California Packing Corporation, San Francisco.
Centennial Mill Co., Seattle.
California Wine Association, San Francisco.
California Cider Co., West Berkeley.
Johnston Fruit Company, Santa Barbara.
Otis, McAllister & Co., San Francisco.
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.
Swift & Company, Chicago.
Talcum Puff Company, Brooklyn.
Crescent Manufacturing Co., Seattle.
Corn Products Refining Co., New York.

THE BANK OF CHINA

GOVERNMENT BANK

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL : $60,000,000.00 PAID UP CAPITAL : $10,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches and Sub-Branches:

PEKING, Kalgan, Sanfang, Pahsien, Lutai, Chohsien, Miyun, Tsinghaihsien, Tungchow, Haitien. TIENTSIN, Paotingfu, Shuntehfu, Lwanhsien, Tangshan, Tsanhsien, Chihsien, Tzechow, Potochen, Shihkiachwang. HANKOW, Ichang, Shash, Wusuen. CHANGSHA, NANKING, Soochow, Chingkiang, Yanchow, Tsingkiangpo, Wusih, Hsuchowfu, Siakwan, Nantungchow. ANKING, Panfow, Tatung, Luichow, Suanchang, Tsongyan, Yunchow, Wuyih, Pochow. TSINANFU, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Teanghsien, Tsining, Ckowtsun, Waiming (Wutung), Linshi, Weihsien, Lingsinhsien, Taianfu, Sangyuan, Lungkow, Yehsien, Jaohsien. KAIFENG, Changteh, Tencheng (Lewanhe), Chowkiakow, Yuhsien (Yuchow) Kweite, Taokow, Honanfu. CHANGCHUN, Antung, Chinhsien (Chinchowfu), Dalny, Harbin, Hulan, Kirin, Kunchuling, Liaoyuanchow, Mukden, Newchang, Shanghaikwan, Sifeng, Tiehling, Tsitsihar, Sinminfu, Herhe, Tionan, Luishowying, Liaoyang, Kwangning, Kaiping, Tsangho, Payien, Suihah, Takushan, Tatungo, Ninkuta. FOOCHOW, Amoy, Santuao, Nankiang, Siahankia, Lungen, Changchowfu, Pucheng, Yenpingfu, Chuanchowfu, Kienao. CANTON, Swatow, Kongmoon, Shiuchow, Kiungchow, Namyung, Pakhei, Hokow, Taileung, Pakaha, Shiuhing, Howlik. HANCHOW, Haimen, Huchowfu, Kashing, Lanchi, Ningpo, Shaohingfu, Wenchow. TAIYUANFU, Kweihwating, Sinkianshien, Yuncheng, Paotchen, Fenchen. CHUNKING, Tzeliutsing, Luchow, Chentu, Wanghsien, Wutungchio. SIANFU, Sanyuanhsien, Tungkwan, Hanchunfu, Tenshe, Shanghe. NANCHANG, Kiukiang, Kanchow, Yunchow, Kianfu, Kintehchen.

SHANGHAI BRANCH, 3, Hankow Road

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits. Terms on application. Every description of banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Steamers—Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia
14,000 Tons.

San Francisco-Shanghai

VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
ALSO MANILA AND HONGKONG.

Modern Equipment—over-head fans, no upper berths, one and two-berth staterooms only. Safety of passengers our first consideration.

Tickets interchangeable with T.K.K. and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Further information regarding freight and passage apply to

B. C. HAILE, AGENT

1-B NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.
(PALACE HOTEL BLDG) TEL. 5056

Women's Work

American War Relief Association of China

The following circular letter was sent out from the Executive Office, 1A Jinkee Road, Shanghai, during the week:

The American War Relief Association of China was organized August 23 at a meeting composed of the original American Women's War Relief Committee and two delegates from each of twelve local American societies. The object of the meeting was to form a central organization through which all American war relief work in China can be handled thus assuring greater efficiency in the work and enabling solicitation of necessary funds to be made under a plan fair to all, by avoiding the duplication of requests.

We are sending you a copy of the Rules and By-laws adopted by the meeting and hope that the Association will appeal to you as the best means through which to accomplish what every American in China feels should be accomplished in the way of war relief work.

Subscriptions toward this work are to be entirely voluntary. No one is asked to give more than he or she can reasonably afford, but you are earnestly requested to support the Association by joining and giving the largest subscriptions you can afford.

Enclosed herewith you will find a membership application form and subscription blank which you are requested to fill in and return in the enclosed envelope as soon as convenient so that the work taken over and now being carried on by the Committee may be continued without interruption and also in order that other plans contemplated may be put under way without delay.

Yours very truly,

L. EVERETT, President
MRS. W. L. MERRIMAN, 1st Vice President
MRS. J. B. FEARN, 2nd Vice President
MRS. P. L. BRYANT, Corresponding Secretary
MRS. WM. MORRIS, Recording Secretary
F. J. RAVEN, Treasurer
MRS. M. F. PERKINS, MRS. C. P. HOLCOMB,
W. A. B. NICHOLS, W. T. FINDLEY,
J. C. SHENGLE
Executive Committee

The War Relief Association will be very pleased to hear from anyone who may have been omitted from the list to which these circulars have been addressed. It is the desire to reach all Americans in China, and it is hoped to have the cooperation of all, as it is only through cooperation that the best results can be secured. It is expected that branches will be started in the outports. A number of the outports with remittances for materials, patterns, etc. have already been heard from.

At a meeting of the American War Relief Association held last week an advisory committee was appointed composed of the following persons:

Mr. L. Everett, President.
Mrs. W. L. Merriman, 1st Vice-President.
Mrs. J. B. Fearn, 2nd Vice-President.
Mrs. William Morris, Recording Secretary.
Mrs. P. L. Bryant, Corresponding Secretary.
Mr. F. J. Raven, Treasurer.

Consul General Sammons, representing American Consulate General.

Judge Lobingier, representing U. S. Court for China.

Miss Ellen Jansen, representing American Women's Club.

Mrs. H. P. Sailor, representing American Women's College Club.

Mr. J. C. Shengle, representing American Association of China.

Mr. C. H. Blake, representing American Chamber of Commerce of China.

Major C. P. Holcomb, representing American Far Eastern Bar Association.

Mr. M. F. Perkins, representing American University Club.

Lieut. Olsen, representing American Volunteer Co.

Mr. C. F. Ashley, representing American Athletic Club.

Mr. Wm. Morris, representing U. S. Navy League.

Dr. W. H. Lacy, representing American Missionary residents.

Mr. C. D. Magrath, representing Navy Y.M.C.A.

Dr. W. T. Findley, representing American Club.

Dr. N. L. Downs, representing Shanghai Baseball Club.

Mr. W. A. B. Nichols, representing Columbia Country Club.

Mrs. C. H. Blake Mrs. J. J. Connell, Mrs. W. S. Fleming, Mrs. J. D. Gaines, Mrs. C. P. Holcomb, Mrs. W. H. Lacy, Mrs. C. S. Lobingier, Mrs. M. F. Perkins, Mrs. W. A. Reed Mrs. Thomas Sammons.

Sub-Committees—Mrs. W. L. Merriman, Chairman; Mrs. J. B. Fearn, Vice-Chairman; Mesdames—Arnold, Ashley, Barkley, Bryant, Burns Connell, Everett, Fairchild, Holcomb, Lobingier, Perkins, Ruffin, Sammons, Sites, Tucker, Woodbridge.

Council of Helpers—Mesdames Blake, Benjamin, Cobbs, Clapp, Dollar, Gaines, Graves, Fleming, Gallagher, Lunt, McCracken, Magrath, McMichael, Raven, Swan, Sutterle, Sailor, Wisner; Miss Jansen.

Membership—Mr. W. A. B. Nichols, Chairman.

Finance—Mr. F. J. Raven, Chairman.

Women's Exchange—Mrs. C. H. Blake, Chairman.

American Women's War Work at Mokanshan.

The Mokanshan branch of the American Women's War Work, organized last July, has been busy during the summer, so busy in fact that Mrs. Merriman, head of the Work in Shanghai, has sent a note to the Branch to the effect that more had been done at Mokanshan than at any other summer resort. The Secretary reports the following work accomplished: 44 hospital towels, 40 tray cloths, eight bed jackets, eight silk shirts, six pairs of pajamas, 40 pairs of drawers, 25 sweaters, 23 pairs of socks, 11 pairs of hospital stockings, 20 pair of mittens and a number of wash cloths.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Some Sense of Proportion Still Left in Japan

From the Japan Chronicle (Kobe)

It is satisfactory to find a Japanese newspaper like the Yomiuri at last protesting against the attitude taken by so many Japanese regarding the American embargo on steel and iron as if it were directed for some malign purpose against the country instead of being applied generally and being a necessary measure of precaution in connection with the war. Certainly nothing will more quickly cause resentment in America than to learn that a measure adopted in connection with a war to which Japan is assumed to be a party has been received

in Japan with such hostility and with such a complete indifference to the real objects with which it has been instituted. But perhaps information of the excited meetings and the newspaper criticism directed against America on this account will not find a place in the news published in the United States, if the Press Bureau exercises any influence. The article in the New York Times of which a summary was sent by Reuter a day or two ago, setting forth in glowing terms Japan's services in the war, is so strikingly similar to like effusions issued by the British Press Bureau or given utterance to by British statesmen and diplomats that we can only assume it is the result of a common understanding. Nevertheless, in spite of the smooth things that are prophesied, there seems to be irritation growing respecting the attitude of Japan, as is witnessed by the Russian criticism which the Asahi reproduced in a translation appearing in our yesterday's issue, while the necessity of some explanation being made is shown by the article in the Osaka Mainichi setting forth the reasons that Japanese troops cannot be sent to assist the Allies. With many of those reasons we are in agreement, but the Mainichi must consider them not altogether convicing when it alleges that the chief reason for the failure of Japanese troops to appear in Europe or on the side of the Russians is that the Japanese army is necessary to watch the position in China and to maintain the peace in India! Excuses of this character would seem to be rather like self-accusations, whereas on this particular issue it has always seemed to us that Japan has an effective answer in the difficulty of transport and communications. The attitude taken by the Yumiuri of rebuking its countrymen who are attacking America for a measure adopted on behalf of Allied interests—a measure by which America stands to lose heavily herself—is at least satisfactory as showing that the sense of proportion has not altogether disappeared from Japan as the result of the prosperous times due ot the war.

President Feng's Conciliatory Programme

From The China Press (Shanghai)

Telegrams from Peking intimate that Premier Tuan, after several consultations with President Feng, is preparing to abandon his scheme for the creation of a National Council and that President Feng may be shortly expected to issue a mandate calling for the election of a new Parliament. This news assumes special significance in view of the fact that ex-President Li Yuan-hung has been permitted to get out of Peking and to establish headquarters at Tientsin, first, it is reported, having agreed not to come South with the object of heading a movement against Peking.

Out of Peking, the former President once more becomes a prominent political figure, though the question of whether he will ever again consent to stand for the Presidency is in doubt. The outstanding and vital need of the South, or the New China movement, today is that of a leader in support of whom it can unite its evergrowing forces. Until it finds this leader it will get nowhere. The choice for the South would seem to lie between Dr. Wu Ting-fang and former President Li, with the chances favoring Dr. Wu if he can be prevailed upon to accept.

Meantime, President Feng seems to be doing his best to conciliate the South. He has despatched urgent messages to Tsen Chun-hsuan and other Progressives with southern affiliations and has sent influential delegates to confer with them. It is already obvious in some degree that President Feng and Premier Tuan are not going to pull together much better than President Li and Premier Tuan did. Both are understood to have their eyes on the next Presidential election and in this rivalry there ought to be a good chance for the South to gain the upper hand providing it can unite on a leader, and further providing, of course, that the election is fairly conducted; and if it isn't fairly conducted, it will decide nothing, but will further confuse the Chinese political situation; and perhaps fan the smoldering revolutionary spirit into a brighter and more consuming flame.

Latest Model Rackets
"Hand Made" Balls
SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.
"The Store of Quality"
17A Nanking Road

"The Old Gang Reunited in Canton"

From the Peking Evening Times (Chinese owned)

However great a folly the Min Tang clique committed, every effort was made by those who believed in the sincerity of such men as C. T. Wang for instance, to point out that there were good men among them and that there was always a chance of the good men taking the leadership and cutting the party free from such discredited minor cliques as those which clustered about Sun Wan, Tang Shao-yi, Sun Hung-yi, Huang Hsin, and other Treaty Port acrobats. The times for these fine distinctions has passed. The old gang is reunited in Canton . . . . Because Tuan Chi-jui acted with decision and force in the suppression of the Chang Hsun movement and left them to do the hooting in Shanghai, they are vexed, and call the Premier names. Because a Government in which they have not the power of meddling has declared war upon Germany and Austria and has raised China's status among the nations, they send their delegates off to Japan to see if Japan will not help them a little to eke out their spite by lowering their nation's status. They malign the highest executive of the state, they buy over ships of the Chinese navy, they make vigorous attempt to divert the revenues of the Southern provinces into their own empty treasury, they try to move military expeditions and grow vicious in their oratory when they fail, they meet in a Parliament of fifty-odd, the rag tag remnant of the original 800, and because they are conscious of the absurdity of their position and have no one upon whom they can vent their malice, they abuse each other. A fine lot of patriots they are indeed. And yet in writing of them we are expected to speak gently and respectfully of them. In any other country but China the leaders would be either hanged or confined to padded cells, and the small fry would be cracking stone.

02-049

The Chinese Customs Service and Japanese

From the Manchuria Daily News (Dairen)

The place of the Japanese soldiers is just where they are now as the guardians not only of Japan but also of the Orient at large. We say this in order to make plain that the absence of Japanese soldiers on the European front is not by any means from shirking their duty, and that of a truth Japan has done everything within her conception and reach to contribute to the success of the Allied arms. If Japan, as a nation, is too modest to claim due recognition for what she has done for her Allies, it is no reason that justice should be denied her by her Allies. The world knows what awful sacrifices Japan has paid ungrudgingly for China in the Sino-Japanese War, which Li Hung-chang, in one evil moment, forced upon Japan, in the Boxer disturbances, and in the Russo-Japanese War. Japan has accepted all these sacrifices mainly because they caught her like a vice and in part because her very existence depends upon China's fate. In this one point, Japan stands in a unique position and there is no other Power situated like it. This must be clearly understood by the world. On this ground, Japan claims the first voice in the affairs of China. And incidentally, with regard to the vacancies in the Chinese Customs service, the Japanese ought to be accorded better consideration.

The Territorial Development Bank

From the Peking Gazette

Last year when the Territorial Development Bank of Shanghai was on the point of bankruptcy the Government promised to lend $1,500,000 in treasury bonds in order to save the same amount of Han Yeh-ping shares from falling into the hands of foreign speculators—it being the proposal of the said bank to mortgage the same for a loan. Repeated disturbances prevented this from being carried out. Now the said bank has renewed its request and asked the Government for the bonds promised. The Government is of the view that as the issue of new treasury bonds would affect the burdens of the national treasury it could not be done. As to the Han Yeh-ping shares they are the property of the Government, and therefore, should not be mortgaged. How the bank will extricate itself from the financial tangle it is difficult to see. The bank is practically insolvent.

A Hard Winter Ahead for China

From the China Christian Advocate

Unless all signs fail, as they often do in China, this land has a hard winter ahead. Civil war seems almost certain. The break between the north and the south is almost complete, with Feng Kuo Chang in the presidential chair in Peking and Sun Yat Sen leading the southern republicans. The southerners rely upon the financial support of the Chinese in America, and have already won over the navy. But the Peking government claims to have the sympathy of foreign powers and has the advantage of possessing the greater number of troops and the already established agencies of government. What the outcome will be if fighting actually starts cannot be foreseen. Many would not be surprised by intervention. At the present time there are indications of strained relations between President Feng and Premier Tuan Chi Jui. Should Feng prove strong enough to eliminate Tuan he may be able to arrange a compromise with the southern revolutionaries.

Growing Christian Influence in China

China Christian Advocate (Shanghai)

One element of hope in the present Chinese crisis is to be found in the recognition given Christian men. In every party are leaders whose Christian profession cannot be doubted. Although divided at the moment, we believe that when the hour of adjustment comes China will find in these Christians a spirit of true patriotism, ready to put the welfare of the state above all personal considerations.

What They Say About Millard's Review

From a member of the Chinese Customs Service,

Having read all the numbers thus far of MILLARD'S REVIEW I am now becoming a subscriber, because we have badly needed a periodical in China whose standpoint should be American first, last and all the time between, and heretofore we have failed to maintain one.

* * *

From a Leading American Educator in China

I wish the greatest success to the REIEW and should be glad to know that thousands of copies were taken in the United States. I believe it has a great future before it, and shall always be ready to do anything possible to increase its subscription list or other service.

* * *

From a leading Manufacturing, Exporting and Importing firm in Manila, with connections in Shanghai.

We are enclosing you herewith Philippine post office money order for which please send us two subscriptions, one for our office here in Manila and the other to Mr. . . . . New York City (leading American financier), to your very able REVIEW, which in our opinion gives a better up-to-date account of general Oriental questions than any other paper which has appeared to date. Please send all back copies both to this address and to New York.

* * *

From the Peking Daily News (Chinese owned)

MILLARD'S REVIEW is a neatly got-up publication with well-displayed advertisements and interesting reading matter. We have no doubt that once the initial difficulties and trials inseparable from a new publication have been surmounted, improvements will be effected and the scope of the paper expanded. Mr. Millard's practised pen justifies the hope of the Review's permanence. We wish the venture every success.

* * *

From a leading Authority on China

To me the most interesting articles are those quoted from American and other journals that I do not see, as *e. g.* the one (August 18th) reviewing "German Annexations and Indemnities." The most readable journals are in these days those that are avowedly synthetic so that without waste of time one can get a wide range of expert opinion.

* * *

From a Member of the Faculty of Peking University

I believe you have done well to establish the REVIEW, which already is not only making a place for itself but is filling that place. Your straightforward and fearless expression of the Truth without fear or favor

will undoubtedly be of great service to China. Your summary and comments on the important news items will make very valuable history of passing events.

***

From a Subscriber in India.

"We have received three issues of your very interesting MILLARD'S REVIEW and think it an excellent publication. The reason we like it is that it's so American and refreshing, no beating around the bush, but a correct statement of what you find conditions to be.

***

From a review in the Japan Advertiser

Mr. Millard is always interesting and he knows how to make a publication. He also knows the psychological value of an attractive typographical "make-up." These two great factors, when understood and mastered, make for success.

***

From a leading American writer

Your REVIEW is excellent. Please accept my subscription for a year beginning with the first number. I have suggested to several leading American magazines that they should exchange with you.

***

From an American Missionary in North China.

We are very glad this straightforward American journal has been established. Much as we may admire some of our Allied friends in China we cannot permit them to control our opinions.

***

From a review in the Peking and Tientsin Times.

MILLARD'S REVIEW promises to be a useful and informative organ, and we hope will strive rather to improve relations between Japan and America than to foment discord between them.

***

From a Chinese Railway official

I acknowledge receipt of your REVIEW and fully appreciate the value of the magazine and the service it is rendering to China and the United States. I wish it every success.

***

From a prominent Chinese in Canton, China.

MILLARD'S REVIEW is a fine piece of work that should receive support from both Chinese and Americans. It should bring the American and Chinese nations closer together.

***

From a Missionary in Paotingfu, China

I am glad this periodical has made its appearance and I wish for it length of life and an ever enlarging sphere of its wholesome influence.

***

From a column review in the Japan Chronicle

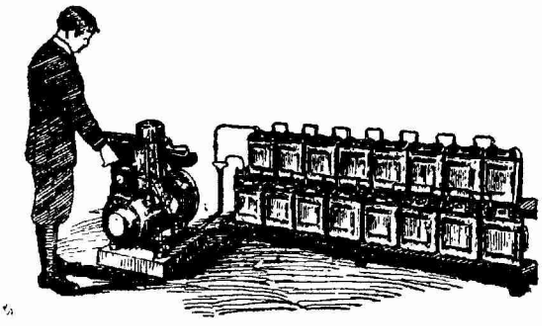
Whether one differs from or agrees with Mr. Millard, he is always worth reading and we wish his new Review all success.

***

From a missionary in Wenchow, China.

Enclosed please find my check for subscription. I have been reading the paper and appreciate its tone and matter.

Out of the Darkness



Delco-Light will furnish the light

If you have a Summer Home, a Branch Office, Construction Camp or House Boat anywhere in the interior or beyond the limits of the nearest Power Plant, then you must be interested in DELCO-LIGHT.

Demonstration set is now on exhibition in our Show-Room at 18B Kiangse Road and we shall be pleased to explain further details to you.

Sole agents for China.

Fearon Daniel & Co., Inc.

18B KIANGSE ROAD—SHANGHAI.

From the Editor of a Leading Chinese Newspaper

Your weekly has been greatly welcomed by the public and we are glad to receive it from time to time. May we exchange with you?

***

From an American Consular officer in China

Congratulations on your new REVIEW! It is splendid and fills a long felt need. I wish you every success with it.

***

From a business firm in Kiukiang, China.

We hardly need to tell you that we greatly rejoice that you have begun publication of the REVIEW. Our check is enclosed.

***

From the Civil Government of Chekiang Province, Hangchow, China.

We take pleasure in sending you Chinese post office order covering subscription for MILLARD'S REVIEW.

***

From a subscriber in Tientai, China.

One cannot but rejoice that we Americans have such a strong healthy paper in China.

***

Editorial Note: These comments have been culled from several hundred received since the publication of MILLARD'S REVIEW was started. For obvious reason the names have been omitted from the published comments. The original letters from which these comments were taken are on file in the office of the REVIEW.

In the Field of Business and Finance

The Straw Braid Industry in Shantung

Strawbraid is produced principally in the province of Shantung, the ports of export being Tsingtau, Chefoo and Tientsin. Pevious to the outbreak of the war the port of Tsingtau enjoyed practically a monopoly of this trade, but since it fell into the hands of the Japanese a considerable change in the situation has taken place, the most notable feature being the revival of this trade at the purely Chinese port of Chefoo. The following figures are from the Chinese Maritime Customs reports:

	1913	1914	1915
Tsingtau	Tls. 4,184,714	Tls. 2,335,244	Tls. 273,175
Chefoo		73,047	1,996,691
Tientsin	467,220	357,516	1,238,880

The tael (abbreviated Tl.) is worth, at the present price of silver about a gold dollar, but in the years above mentioned was worth considerably less.

The following Notes are from a valued correspondent in Shantung.

A NEW-COMER approaching Shantung from the east by way of the sea finds the long low line of mountains bare, drear and unattractive. If approached from the west by train there are still the mountains, but higher, grander and more imposing. In historic interest and poetic charm west Shantung is not exceeded by any other spot in the land.

But as the present aim is to study Shantung's material resources, we will not linger in the realm of sentiment. Throughout the center of the province an industry prevails which furnishes one of China's most important exports. Here enough straw braid can be plaited to furnish hats for half the world.

No one knows better than the Chinese the value of little things. The women and girls of Middle Shantung lay no claim to doing great things. Their tiny bound feet circumscribe their activities to the small courtyards of their humble homes. But their cramped feet seem to make more nimble their many thousand fingers.

Just why certain industries are limited to certain localities in China is not always apparent. Wheat is grown and straw is plentiful throughout the entire province of Shantung but the industry of braid-plaiting flourishes principally in the northern center of the province. The town of Saho, about midway between Chefoo and Tsinan, is the center of the industry.

During the German occupation of Tsingtau that city became the outlet for the commodity. German firms located at Tsingtau did a large business in export of braid but upon their removal from the port the industry temporarily collapsed. It has, however, again revived, being more active this summer than ever before.

A woman of fifty tells me that in her girlhood days the art was unknown. Embroidery for the lady, and plain sewing for the poor, filled up the measure of their days. Now every woman and the tiniest girl is busy from morning till night with the airy wreath of straw which grows like magic in her hands. Braid for a farmer's hat, thick, and broad, and strong—the older women with stiffened fingers, and the beginner of six can make this kind. Between these two extremes the girl in her teens is the best plaiter. Sitting tailor-fashion on her kang, or brick bed, she chats lightly with the neighboring girls who come in with their plaiting. Their swiftly plying fingers make the fine braid of split straw that is wanted for millinery and men's hats out in the great Western world. These girls earn their food for the day and also lay by a litttle for the gay garments of their trousseau.

The value of a girl child is judged largely by her future usefulness as a braid plaiter. It is not unusual for very small children to be brought to the foreign hospital for surgical treatment to remedy some defect in the fingers. A finger drawn down by a cut or burn ruins the child's usefulness as a plaiter, and makes her money value as a daughter-in-law small, so the foreign doctor is often asked to remedy such defects.

The industry of braid-plaiting is indeed a blessing to the poor of this district, but it is to be regretted that it puts the money value of the girl's labor above her intellectual good. In the Government's effort to establish schools for girls in this district the braid industry forms a strong competition. It is hard for the parents to forego the pennies of the present in order that the daughter may gain an education. "Why should a girl waste a day on books when she might be earning her food?" This logic can be overcome only by the education of the father. If he goes "outside" and sees the women of other lands educated he may desire this accomplishment for his daughter, or if he reads the Book of Books he learns that wisdom is for his daughter as well as for his son. We of the West must help to adjust the situation. While we plead for the unbinding of the minds as well as the feet of the girls, we encourage in vacation and out of school hours the industry which is worth so much in the homes of the poor.

China's Contribution to Pacific Shipping

That there is some relief in sight in regard to the shipping situation between China and America was forecasted in the action taken by the General Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, at their joint-meeting, Monday, September 3, in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building on North Honan Road, Shanghai. The committee from the Chamber of Commerce at Nanking met with the Shanghai organizations and with Mr. F. M. Sah, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Sung Pao Chong, Magistrate of Shanghai.

A resolution was passed by these organizations that the three Austrian ships recently taken over by the Chinese government and by it leased to Chong Chien of the Ta Teh Company of Shanghai, be placed in service between China and foreign countries and that these ships carry only merchandise of China to the other ports of the world and bring back merchandise from other ports direct to China. In the opinion of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, this is the time for China to lay the foundation for a merchant marine, and telegrams to that effect have been despatched to the Ministry of Commerce at Peking.

All of the interned German and Austrian boats have been leased by the Chinese Government to Chinese Companies and the present plan is to operate them under the Chinese flag.

Another action taken at the same meeting is of interest to firms engaged in the import and export

business in China. It is planned to take very definite action in connection with the Ministry of Commerce at Peking to eliminate the abuses in connection with the collection of likin and other interior transit taxes. The chambers of commerce decided to take very vigorous action to eliminate existing abuses in connection with the delivery of goods in the interior of China.

To bring about combined action on the part of the chambers of commerce and the Department of Commerce at Peking, the organization has asked the Ministry of Commerce at Peking to send a committee to Shanghai to meet with the chambers of commerce here as soon as convenient so that combined action may be taken to improve manufacturing and commerce in China.

Russian Imports Through the Chinese (Japanese) Port of Dairen

The Chinese Maritime Customs has just published the Analysis of Foreign Trade for 1916, which lists the principal articles of import for the whole of China. Each of the principle articles of import is treated separately, the value of the trade at each port being shown, and, in a separate table, also is given the value of imports from each of the countries with which business was done.

The figures in the Report give ample confirmation of the point previously mentioned in these columns, namely, that China is deriving a considerable Customs revenue from the goods which pass through in transit to Russia. The principal evidences of this are to be found in the figures for the port of Dairen under the headings, Coffee, Leather, and Coatings and Suitings. It will be noted that the imports of coffee, through that port jumped from Tls. 1,930 in 1914 to Tls. 114,141 in 1916. The total import in 1917 for the whole of China was only Tls. 79,885, but had gone up to Tls. 230,890 in 1916. Leather showed an import into Dairen of Tls. 174,775 in 1914 and of Tls. 219,662 in 1916. But the most striking figures connected with the port of Dairen are those for coatings and suitings, almost all imported from Great Britain. The import for 1916 was more than triple that of 1914. In fact, Dairen in 1916 imported more coatings and suitings than the total net import for the whole of China.

The explanation of these figures is, of course, that these articles, as was the case with many others, were destined for Russia, they having been imported by merchants at Harbin for retranshipment from there.

All goods going into Manchuria from the south must pass the Chinese Customs House at Dairen, which is under Japanese control, the Japanese taking twenty percent of the Customs revenue.

Chefoo's Trade Increases at the Expense of Tsingtau

Recently published statistics of the Chinese Maritime Customs show that since the Japanese occupied the port of Tsingtau the articles principally exported from that port in German days have sought an outlet at other ports, particularly Chefoo. In fact, the war has been the means of reviving the trade of Chefoo to a remarkable extent. The figures showing the decline in the trade in strawbraid at Tsingtau and the increase at Chefoo are given in another column. Even more striking as showing how the Chinese have resented the high-handed methods which the Japanese adopted upon taking over the port (and of how they have made their resentment felt with telling effect) are the figures showing the trade in silk pongees. When Tsingtau was in German hands that port and Chefoo were running neck and neck with an export each of just under three million taels, the total for the rest of China being under two millions. In the following year, when actual hostilities were in progress at Tsingtau, it is only natural to find that Chefoo exported more than double of what Tsingtau did. But in the year 1915, with the Japanese in full control of Tsingtau and peaceful, the export of the latter was just over three quarter of a million, while Chefoo's export rose to over seven millions.

Another article in which the Chinese made their displeasure felt has been peanuts (or groundnuts, to give them their official Chinese customs nomenclature). This trade has, by the way, declined considerably since the outbreak of the war, owing principally to the increased freight rates, a comparatively bulky and cheap article like this feeling an increase in freight rates more than a more valuable and more costly article would. In the year 1914, when the Germans were still in possession of Tsingtau they exported more than five million taels worth of groundnuts from that port, out of a total of about eight millions for the whole of China. The export from Chefoo in 1913 was only Tls. 202,820. In 1915, when the Japanese were in control of Tsingtau, the export had dropped to a paltry seven thousand taels odd, whereas, despite the fact that the exports for the whole of China had dropped enormously, Chefoo increased its figures by fifty thousand taels. It is possible however as regards these figures that the trade in groundnut kernels may have grown at the expense of the unshelled nuts.

It is interesting to note in this connection that although this groundnut trade at its source of supply was in the hands of Germans almost exclusively, France was by far the greatest user of this article.

Commercial and Financial Notes

During the last ten days in August the exports to Japan from China totalled G. $1,245,000 and the imports to China from Japan G. $4,484,000.

The construction of ships of a uniform type and measuring 8,000 tons has been begun in Italian shipyards.

The annual statement of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of London, just issued, shows a profit of G.$1,547,000 for 1916.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce will soon launch an advertising campaign showing the value of whale meat as food.

The first cargo of news print paper from Lord Northcliffe's mill in Newfoundland for the American Newspaper Publishers Association's paper committee arrived in New York August 9.

It is reported that on June 2, Japan's gold reserve amounted to G. $418,280,000 an increase from G. $175,794,000 at the end of July 1914, just before the beginning of the war.

Between June 25 and July 11, five American ships were sunk by submarines. Their total tonnage was 16,882. The largest was the steamer Kansan, valued at G. $3,000,000 with a cargo valued at G. $2,000,000.

The Annalist, the leading financial and economic periodical in the United States, referring to currency inflation and living costs, says: "Recent advices from France state that coal is priced there at $70 (gold) a ton and other prices are in proportion."

The Chinese Government has granted the application of the Kailan Mining Administration to take over the collieries of the Ching Hsing Company, a Sino-German Corporation holding properties on the Chihli-Shansi border.

The American War department has placed orders with automobile manufacturers for G. $44,000,000 worth of trucks for war service. The orders were placed with the Locomobile Company, Pierce Arrow Company and the Packard Company.

The foreign trade of the Philippines during the fiscal year just closed totaled G. $122,700,000, an increase of approximately G. $16,000,000 over the previous year. Fifty-three per cent of imports came from and sixty per cent of exports were sent to the United States.

More than G. $10,000,000,000 worth of merchandise and precious metals passed through the Custom houses of the United States in the fiscal year ending June 30 last. This was double the foreign trade of the United States in 1914, and an increase from G. $6,500,000,000 for 1915.

The Kishimoto Steamship Company has signed contracts with the Taisho Steamship Company to sell its ship, the Bankoku Maru, 9,200 tons deadweight, for Yen 7,500,000 or Yen 815 per deadweight ton. This is believed to be the highest price ever paid for an old merchantman in Japan.

Japanese are teaching the world or at any rate the Asiatic part of it to drink Japanese beers. The export, which was 163,000 cases in the first War year, was 325,000 cases in 1916, and is likely to be 450,000 at the end of 1917. British India took 106,000 cases last year.

Arkell and Douglas of New York, publishers of the American Export Monthly, a trade magazine, have made arrangements with their local agents whereby the magazine will be circulated free of charge among all foreign firms in Shanghai who are interested in receiving it.

The railroad freight rate in the United States is lower than the railroad freight rates of any other country except India. These facts were recently brought out in connection with an application of the American railroads for a fifteen percent increase. The application was refused by the Interstate Commerce commission.

Several changes have been made in the sailings of the ships of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The Panama Maru, which left Yokohama for Tacoma August 20, will be placed on the firms's South American line upon her arrival at Kobe October 8 and the Kasado Maru, which has made one trip to South America, has been placed on the Bombay route.

The American Treasury Department has granted the Canadian Government permission to float a short-time loan of Gold $100,000,000 in the United States to meet adverse trade balances. The loan is in the form of 5 percent gold notes. This is the third Canadian loan raised in the United States since the beginning of the war, the first being for G. $45,000,000 and the second for G. $75,000,000.

The American government has let a contract with steel companies for 150,000 tons of steel rails which are to be used in laying a double track railway between the French port where American troops and supplies are landed, to that part of the battle front which the American troops are to occupy. According to the report, the American government's railroad operations in France will be on a large scale and a vast engineering programme is involved. Delivery on the steel rails is to be made by October 1.

The new China Mail steamer Nanking which is to be placed in service between China and America, is expected to arrive in Shanghai in December. The new steamer has a displacement of 14,800 tons, will carry 4,500 tons of cargo, and has passenger accommodations for 223 first and second-class passengers and 534 steerage. The boat is 442 feet long, 55 feet beam, has twin screws and uses oil for fuel; it has a speed of sixteen knots. It was built at Seattle in 1913.

The three Blue Funnel steamers, s.s. Ixion, Protesilaus, and Talthybius were commandeered by the British Government soon after the outbreak of War, and as a result the Ocean Steamship Co. was compelled to suspend its trans-Pacific service. The above three vessels have recently been released from the Government service and are expected to be transferred to the Orient shortly. Upon their arrival in Oriental waters, the Company is expected to resume the trans-Pacific service with the addition of new steamers built in Japan.

Negotiations begun last month between the Hsu Hsing Iron Works of Dairen, which is a Chinese concern, and the Osaka Iron Works, have resulted in trying the experiment of having about a hundred Chinese ironworkers from the Dairen concern taking up duties in the Osaka works. There is a great dearth of labor in the Japanese iron market. The Chinese are said to work much harder than the Japanese, they are under a contract for three years, and get considerably less wages than the Japanese do.

At the Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: Capt. R. McCarley; Capt. J. R. Atkinson; Capt. A. K. Connolly, Vancouver B. C.; T. Takao, Nanking; L. McCandess, Local; D. Wallace, A. S. Burpers, Kiukiang; H. Mosoney; J. P. Dewhurst, San. Francisco; J. E. Baker; H. R. Sunder, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. L. Ders; Alex Caloire, Hankow; J. Margul; F. C. Li; T. W. Kwan; S. H. Tung; Chu, Tientsin; Vidie; J. Kitto, Paris; H. R. Chisholm, New Zealand; F. G, Haxton, Chicago; G. M. Smith, New York; W. G. Holliday Local; O. G. Steen; J. F. Sutterwhite; L. J. Mead, Local; Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Singer, Manila; C. Bamberger, San Francisco; F. A. Whiterey; L. S. Roberts, Manila: R. C. Murdock; Capt. Barrett, Ninpou; C. M. Drake, Soochow; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lancaster, Hongkong; Mrs. H. R. Pheleps; Kwandian Chun, England; Geo. Harris, San Francisco; C. S. Black, Kobe, E. E. Eagle, New York; Mr. and. Mrs. H. C. Pearce, Tsingtau; L. G. Meldram, New York; L. Parbury; Hankow.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotal during the week: Mrs. J. J. Twogood; Mr. and Mrs. A. H arland; C. A. Apear; C. O. Hollister, Local; L. A. Darrah, Manila; E. Larson, Canton; Erank Trueman, Providence R. I.; Capt. L. J. Sebert; Lieut. J. M. McDonald; Capt. H. L. Livingston, London; Mrs. E. Bowerman, London; E. V. Platt, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Sutten, Tientsin; L. K. Staktineller, Hankow; H. E. Railton; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Hodges Chefoo; F. Hooley, Loeal; Mr. and Mrs. E. Bernheim; J. C. Pratt; Mrs. J. Lepekhin, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker and Son, Tsingtao; C. E. Watkins, Vancouver; H. H. F. Van Eek; R. Vanden Berg, Holland; W. O. Jones, S. Nagamine, K. Tajo; H. Jensen, Wales; A. C. Haig, Amstralia; Mr., Mrs. and Miss O. R. Morse; Mrs. E. S. Huichison, Local; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Baldwin; A. R. Cavalier; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. L. Bowley, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Th. Wiull, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Corbett & Child, Changsha; L. Ar Ward; E. Wark, San Francisco; Mrs. Railton, Chefoo; J. W. Odell, Foochow; G. J. Adams. Peking; W. S. Dupree; F. Renpene, Harkow.

The following guests have registered at the Kalee Hotel during the week: Mrs. S. S. Ricnards; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Hood and baby; Miss Gardner, Hankow; C. S. Chen; L. B. Conner, New York, U. S. A.; Ed. Poskitt, New York; Miss Grant; W. Reginald Wheeler, Hangchow; L. Hansen, Woosung; D. Naftaly; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Rodriguez, Hongkong; Lieut J. Hunt, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Berrens, Tientsin; E. A. Larsen, Nagasaki; Frank Pomeroy, Canton; H. A. Stringer, Hongkong; A. T. Harr, Local; T. S. Bornholz; J. R. Heord, Chinkiang; A. R. Nowell, Kiukiang; Capt. J. Thomson, Nagasaki; Mrs. A. Greenfield; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Frost; Nagasaki; Max Berrnace, Karuzawa, Japan; A. Mola, Singapore; M. C. Arnold, Manila; Miss E. M. McGill, Nanking; Joseph Th. Moncher, Tsingtao.

The Share Market.

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. Aug. 24	Last Quotation, Fri. Sept. 6	Business Done in Shares During Week		
			High	Low	Net Chg.
Tebongs	18.00	17.75	18.00	17.75	—0.25
Chengs	2.20	2.20			
Tanah Marah	1.02½	1.02½			
Anglo Java	9.25	9.00			
Samagaga	0.75	0.75			
Padangs	13.50	12.50			—1.00
Shai. Pahang	1.60	1.50			—0.10
Banks, Industrials, Ins. Cottons, Lands, Etc.					
Kungyik Cottons ...	14.50	14.50			
Shanghai Cottons ...	129.00	129.00			
Hall & Holtz	15.00	15.00			
Shanghai Docks	75.00	74.00			—1.00
Telephones	78.00	78.00			
Exchange					
Bar Silver	46	47½			+1½
T. T. on London... ...	4/6½	4/10			+0/3½
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt. ...		$ 5.69			
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt.		$ 1.17			
Mexican	72.3	72.275			
Native Int.	16.	12.			
London Rubber Quotations					
Spot	2/7¾	2/9			+1¼
Forward	2/8¾	2/9¾			+0/1
Tendency					

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
Aug.	29	76
„	30	76
„	31	76
Sept.	1	76
„	2	76
„	3	77
„	4	77

Closing of Transfer Books & Dividends.

Share	Period	Dividend
Anglo Java	4/9 to 10/9	Tls. 0.25
Kroewoek	10/9 to 20/9	0.50
Tebong	14/9 to 20/9	0.50
Padang	17/9 to 25/9	0.50

R. A. CURRY
Shanghai Stock Exchange
Tel. 450—Office Union Bldg.
Tel. 3421.

New Books and Publications

The Anglo-American Idea.

The English-Speaking Peoples: Their Future Relations and Joint International Obligations. By George Louis Beer. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 net.

IN 1894 the late Admiral Mahan discussed the "Possibilities of an Anglo-American Reunion" in his characteristically thoughtful style, pointing out the existence of similarities which might in the end bring Great Britain and the United States into alliance. In the first place he emphasised the community of political traditions and moral ideals subsisting between two kindred peoples and, above all, "that singular combination of two essential but opposing factors—of individuat freedom with subjection to law—which finds its most vigorous working in Great Britain and the United States." Secondly, he pointed out that of all the Greal Powers these alone were, in virtue of their geographical position, dependent on sea-routes for many of the elements of national well-being and at the same time defended by the sea from invasion. For all that, the famous interpreter of sea-power admitted that Reunion, however desirable as an end of policy, was not then within the pale of practical politics.

To-day the unifying tendencies described by Admiral Mahan, quickened by Germany's ruthless attempt to realise her ideal of world-dominion, have already made the alliance he desired a *fait accompli*, and the American Revolution has lost so much of its former significance that the separated peoples were able to join in celebrating the last Fourth of July. The probable results of this measure of reunion are luminously discussed in the present volume by Mr. Beer, a distinguished scholar and publicist who was formerly Lecturer in European History at Columbia University. He traces the growth of the resultant motive in the minds of successive American statesmen, having first of all dealt with the evolution of the ideas of nationalism and sovereignty in former centuries. Thus he quotes Jefferson's remarkable declaration (1823) in regard to the danger to America of Great Britain's enmity and the value of her friendship: "Great Britain is the nation which can do us the most harm of any one, or all, on earth: and with her on our side we need not fear the whole world." Elsewhere he has given President Wilson's observations, written in the days of his academic freedom, on "the deep impolicy" of America's attitude and actions during the Napoleonic wars: "Napoleon was the enemy of the civilized world, had been America's own enemy in disguise, and had thrown off the disguise. England was fighting him almost alone, all Europe thrown into his scale and hers almost kicking the beam; and now America had joined the forces of Napoleon, in fact if not in intention, as he had subtilely planned. It was natural that the raw and rural nation should thus have seen its own interests in isolation and indulged its own passion of resentment with selfishness." Both these quotations show that the idea of Reunion has always been working in the minds of American statesmen, and that its fruition is the outcome of natural tendencies, not a temporary and artificial expedient, as the German professors of world

politics pretend to believe. The latter always forget to point out that America's interest, as well as her duty and inclination, places her on the side of the Allies. In 1913 more than three-quarters of the exports of the United States went to the belligerent countries, while only a little less than this proportion of imports came from them. By far the larger portion of this trade was with the Allies. To them went 63 per cent of the total exports and from them came 54 per cent. of the total imports. On the other hand, the exports to the Central Powers constituted only 14.5 per cent., and the import thence only 17.7 per cent. of the respective totals.

It follows, in Mr. Beer's reasoned opinion, that the armed amity at present reuniting Great Britain and the United States is bound to continue in some form or other after the war. It is rooted in the nature of things, especially in geographical necessity, and is not to be extirpated by any force of circumstances. An alliance of the English-speaking peoples is seen to be practicable, because of the object-lesson of the existence of the British Commonwealth of Nations, independent yet interdependent. "One can dimly perceive in it," he concludes, "the vague outline of some new unprecedented form of political association which, though preserving to each part its full freedom, will permanently unite them, not only for the defence of their own common civilisation and its ideals but also in support of the liberty of all threatened by the sword of those who worship at the shrine of organised power." There are some very just and suggestive remarks on the submarine campaign and other features of naval warfare as waged to-day, in this admirable book, which might have been written by Admiral Mahan himself, had he lived to see America fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Mother Country, of whose people President Wilson said in 1895: "The British stock did first make this country and has always set the pace."—*The Morning Post (London.)*

The Men of Matchings Easy

A glimpse of that fair country where "Mr Britling" worried and wooed and saw it through is given by Mr. John Blunt in the August Bookman. Matchings Easy is really Little Easton in the Dunmow district of Essex, perhaps an hour's ride from London and not so far from the North Sea but that "Mr. Britling" might indeed have heard the guns in Flanders. Here, in the uplands of a farming district, are the country homes of men whom Mr. Wells turned into fiction characters. "Manning," the journalist who used to hide in the shrubbery when "Colonel Rendezvous" came to take him for a walk, is Mr. Ralph D. Blumenfeld, editor of the London Daily Express. "Colonel Rendezvous," advocate of preparedness, is Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Julian Byng, K. C. B. The "Laurence Carmine" of the book is Mr. Lancelot Cranmer-Byng, who boasts as ancestors several notables of tragic fate: Strafford, Archbishop Cranmer and Admiral Byng. Mr. Cranmer Byng is credited with being the founder of Britlingland, his house parties at which ghost stories were enacted having attracted literary London. The man in the book who has a side car is a Mr. Voules, the son of Labby's collaborator on Truth. The baby who was just missed by the hockey ball really lives.—*New York Sun.*

What are the best books on China for the new-arrival to read?

This is a question that troubles every new-comer to China and the answers are often as preplexing as the question. In order to settle the matter and be of service to all persons who come to China to live and to all persons anywhere who are interested in encouraging a serious study of China, MILLARD'S REVIEW will give several prizes for lists of the best books dealing with China or with China and the rest of the world.

Here are the prizes for the best answers to this question!

1st Prize—Five yearly subscriptions to MILLARD'S REVIEW or cash equivalent.

2nd Prize—Three yearly subscriptions to MILLARD'S REVIEW or the cash equivalent if desired.

3rd Prize—Two yearly subscriptions to MILLARD'S REVIEW or cash equivalent.

4th Prize—A yearly subscription to MILLARD'S REVIEW.

5th Prize—A yearly subscription to MILLARD'S REVIEW,

CONDITIONS

This competition is open to all persons living in China or elsewhere whether Chinese or foreigners. The lists must include at least twenty books dealing with all phases of Chinese life, art, trade, finance, customs, politics, international relations, history and so on. The lists of books with the names of the authors and publishers should be plainly written and accompanied by the name of the contestant, sent to the undersigned. There is no objection to authors listing their own books in case they desire to enter the competition. Where more than one person selects winning lists the prizes will be divided.

All lists submitted will be turned over to a committee of competent judges composed of one Chinese, one Missionary and one Foreign Business Man or member of Foreign Legation or Consulate. This committee will make the awards and the winning lists will be printed in MILLARD'S REVIEW.

All lists must be in this office before noon of October 1, 1917.

Send your answers, with your name and address to the Book Editor of

MILLARD'S REVIEW

113, AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI.